

THE FIRST CHURCH

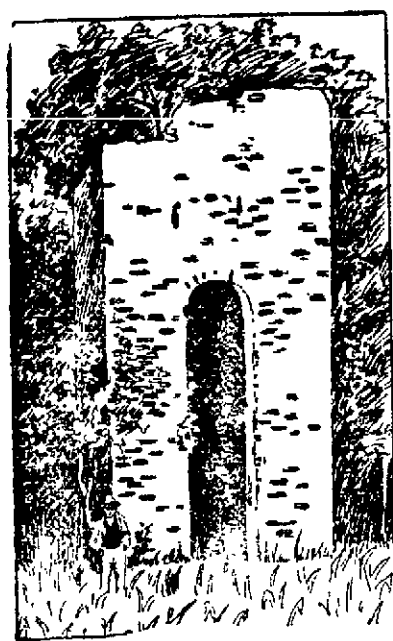
THE CRADLE OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM IN VIRGINIA.

Jamestown's Historic Tower a Sacred Shrine for Churchmen—Ruins of the First Anglican House of Worship in America.

On a lonely little island in one of the broad stretches of water where the James river, sweeping through the tide-water region of Virginia reaches out for the sea, a crumbling tower of brick stands as a monument to the establishment of the Protestant religion in America. It marks the spot also where the first English settlement was located and where thousands of men, women and children, pioneers in the cause of religion and humanity, found untimely deaths from famine, disease and massacre.

The tower is all that is left of the first English church, erected in 1610 by Lord Delaware, "wherein should be conducted Christian worship in accordance with the rites of the Church of England." To-day the Episcopal church of the United States, once the humble offshoot, but now the august sister of that powerful ecclesiastical body, holds the ivy clad ruin in affectionate regard as the cradle of its infancy, and but short time ago the dignitaries of the church made a pilgrimage of two hundred miles to visit it.

Almost as desolate as when the first Englishmen set foot upon it is the little island to-day and its surroundings.



Ruins of First Church.

Its surface is grown up in trees and underbrush, with only a cleared field in the centre, while one little cottage nestling behind an ancient earthwork is the only habitation of man upon it. Shoreward, in every direction, it is girt with forests, for civilization retreated from that neighborhood years ago, and the rank vegetation of the alluvial soil has made haste to cover the retreat.

Those who have taken the trouble to investigate the records of the early days find a great deal of material dealing with the Jamestown colony and the religious feature of its establishment. There is even a description of the church, of which this tower now alone remains intact.

"It is in length three-score foote," says the old chronicle, "in breadth twenty-four, and shall have a chancel in it of cedar, and a communion table of Blake Walnut; and all the pews in it of cedar, a pulpit of the same, with a font hewn hollow like a Canoe, with two Bells at the West End.

"The Capitaine General doth cause it to be kept passing sweete and trimmed up with divers flowers, with a sexton belonging to it. And in it every Sunday we have sermons twice a day and every Thursday a sermon and every morning at the ringing of a bell about ten of the clock every man addresseth himself to prayer and so at foure o'clock before supper.

"Every Sunday, when the Lord Governor and the Capitaine General gooth to church, he is accompanied with all the counsellors; and all the gentlemen, with a guard of Halberdiers in his Lordship's livery, faire red clokes to the number of fifty both on each side and behind him; and being in the church, his Lordship hath his seat in the Quier, in a green velvet chaire, with a cloth, with a velvet cushion spread on the table before him on which he kneeleth and on each side set his Counsell, Captaines and officers, each in their place."

It is related also that the zealous rulers of the colony caused the Indians they had made captive to attend the services in church, "whereat the savages marvelled greatly." This recitation of the moral conduct of the colonists is greatly prized by the Virginians and by them set up as contradiction of the popular idea that the early settlers were a roystering and Godless set.

Later, in 1614, when Sir Thomas Dale became Governor, the religious ceremonies were, if anything, more strict than before. He carried the sword and the Scripture together into the new world, and insisted upon adherence to the one as rigorously as he wielded the other. The services under him are thus described by Alexander Whitaker:

"Every Sabbath day we preach in the forenoon and catechise in the afternoon. Every Saturday night I exercise in Sir Thomas Dale's house our church affairs, being consulted as by the Minister and four of the most religious men. Once every month we have a communion and once every year a solemn fast."

Interesting, also, is the account of the daily routine of the colonists about this period, showing a fervent admixture of religious devotion with the ordinary duties of life. The records say:

"They worked from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10, and from 2 in the afternoon until four; at both which times

they are provided of spirituall and corporal reliefe. First, they enter the church and make their praises unto God; next, they return to their houses and receive their proportion of food."

The church referred to was not the brick structure whose tower now stands, but a more primitive house of worship, which is described by Joan Smith as "a homely thing like a barn, set upon crotchets, covered with rafters, sedge and earth, and so built as could neither well defend from wind nor rain." Upon viewing this it was that Lord Delaware ordered an appropriate church to be built.

The first Protestant divine to preach on American soil was the Rev. Robert Hunt. He accompanied Captain Newport on the voyage of the colonists in the three ships, the Susan Constant, the Godspeed and the Discovery. They landed at Jamestown about the middle of May, 1607, and their first act upon going ashore was to hold religious services. They hung an old sail from the branches, and with a pulpit formed of a bar of wood nailed to two trees the services proceeded. Dr. Hunt was described by John Smith as a wise man in council, of great courage and high character, and Smith gave him credit for many benefits of harmony enjoyed by the colonists during his life.

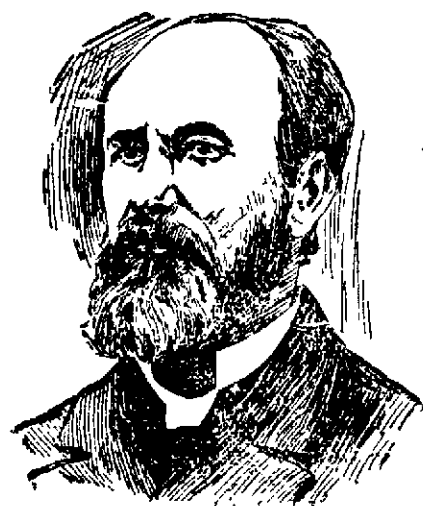
In the church erected upon the island Pocahontas, the Indian maiden who saved John Smith's life, was baptized, and there she was married to Rolfe, the Englishman. Their descendants are found in Virginia to this day. The first legislative body of Englishmen which ever met in America assembled in the church to legislate for the little colony, and this was a year and a half before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

MONEY FOR THE GOSPEL.

Rev. A. B. Simpson Has Raised Half a Million.

On a recent Sunday in New York, Rev. A. B. Simpson, of Brooklyn, raised \$113,000 at his morning and evening services. All New York is marveling over the unparalleled feat. His other noted collections were: October 11, 1896, at Carnegie Hall, \$112,000; August 9, 1896, at Old Orchard, Me., \$101,500; October 17, 1896, at Carnegie Hall, \$100,000; October 17, 1895, at Carnegie Hall, \$80,000. Here is more than half a million of dollars raised by one clergyman for his own special church missionary work throughout the world. Did you ever try to raise \$10,000 for any cause? Did you ever try to borrow \$5,000 on good security? A college president, accompanied by a United States Senator, a couple of Congressmen and influential members of the Union League, wrestled with the Vanderbilts, through "Chauncey M. Depew, one morning for a subscription to a certain great institution of national renown, and considered themselves fortunate in securing a signature for one thousand dollars.

Dr. Simpson is a quiet, self-contained man, with a large head, massive, impressive brow, a hint of Beethoven's, with extraordinarily developed perceptive faculties. His hair and eyes are dark, his eyebrows heavy, his manner persuasive without effort or mannerism. His voice is low, distinct and musical to a remarkable degree. He is an easy, graceful talker. In conversation he is not disputative nor arrogant. What he says, and how he says it, the tone of his voice, his dark, kindling eyes, are calculated to please rather than antagonize the inquiring stranger. Even a direct, pertinent, or perhaps a seemingly impertinent question concerning his methods and his work is met by a clear,



Rev. A. B. Simpson

frank response, without hesitancy or a trace of annoyance.

His capacity for organization and hard work is enormous. In dictating to reporter or stenographer he shows a notable command of language, never going too rapid for the long hand man, nor too slow for the stenographer. Among the hundreds of men and women at work in the Alliance it is notable that the majority of them are of the open eyed, pleasing brunette type like Dr. Simpson, the pastor and chief director.

"We never asked for money," said Dr. Simpson. "We educate the people into the spirit of Christ. They are moved by it alone, by the spirit to give and not by any appeal for money. Ours is not a sudden enterprise, nor the result of any impulse, but a carefully planned Christian movement for God and humanity. We believe, as I said fifteen years ago, that any business worth doing is worth being cured for, expanded and developed. If we do the people good they are bound to help us. We have no stage tricks, nothing but simple faith and divine truth presented in its simplicity, as in the days of the Apostles. The people open their hearts and give their money, not to me, nor to this church alone, but to its work, that is spreading the gospel light throughout the world."

The covetous persons lives as if the world were made altogether for him, and not he for the world; to take in everything and part with nothing—South.

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

THE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE OSAGE TRIBE

Contracts Between the Friends of Bride and Groom—The Wedding of Paul Red Eagle and Ida Strike-Axe—A Tribe With No Paupers.

For a week the Pawnees and Osage Indians have been visiting the Osage tribe on their reservation in the northeastern corner of the territory, and a grand green corn dance and dog feast has been in progress. The great feature of the encampment, however, was an old-time Indian wedding, celebrated according to Osage usages and customs, probably the most novel, brilliant, exciting and entertaining wedding ceremonies that it has ever been the lot of man to witness. The contracting parties were Paul Red Eagle, and Ida Strike-Axe, full-blooded members of the Osage tribe, who are the richest people on the face of the earth, every member of the tribe being worth \$2,500 in cash, in addition to hundreds of acres of fine land, and the ceremony represented all the pomp, splendor and dignity characteristic of the tribe.

As is the custom, a contract was recently made between the friends and parents of the bride and the friends and parents of the groom, calling for so many horses for the hand of the bride. In this case the stipulation called for forty of the finest ponies in the tribal reservation. All this occurs without the knowledge or consent of the two to be wedded, and not until the wedding day did the bride know what maiden of the tribe was to be his bride.

Four o'clock in the afternoon was the hour for the ceremony, and at the appointed time six young men, intimate friends of the groom, appeared, accompanied by as many young and active squaws, all prepared for a race. The young men lined up side by side, while the squaws were standing in line. At a distance of 250 yards to the northeast, and near her wigwam, the bride appeared on horseback, handsomely and gorgeously decorated with all the furs and paraphernalia known to the red men, and the horse, the finest to be found in the tribe's herds, was literally covered with gay trappings, making an imposing spectacle. In the rear of the bride appeared her mother, also mounted, and toggled out second only to the bride.

When the mother and daughter got within 150 yards of the waiting line of young bucks and squaws they build, and at the report of the rifle of the father of the bride they made a wild dash for her. The first brave to reach the bride and touch her hand was the horse she is seated upon, and Edward Chouteau, an educated Indian, won the race and secured the fine animal upon which she rode. Desha White Spear, the first squaw to reach the bride, became the owner of the beautiful arid role and will put it away for her own wedding day, when it will again be contested for by racing maidens. The race over, the great robes wrapped about the bride were spread upon the ground and she dismounted upon the center of them and was immediately seized by a score of squaws and carried to the wigwam of the groom, which, in this instance, proved to be a large farm house.

The bride was carried into the house and seated at a large table loaded with food, which in quality would have done credit to any wedding feast of civilization and in quantity surpassed the preparations for many a great banquet. The bride once seated and surrounded by her maids, the groom appeared and seated himself by her side, and when young Red Eagle appeared on this occasion the bride, contrary to all precedents, gave him a winning smile and he kissed her. The bride and groom ate out of one dish, and all the relatives, friends and neighbors crowded about the table and ate of the feast in their usual manner, while great loads of good things to eat were carried out and distributed to the members of the visiting tribes, the feast lasting far into the night.

In accordance with the custom of the tribe, the young groom now becomes head of the house for the entire family of the bride. The father, in return for the gifts of horses, etc., that have been made, throws in his entire family, himself included, for the groom to support. In doing this, however, he relinquishes to the young couple his home, farm, machinery, stock, etc., and himself and wife thereafter live on the bounty of the young couple.

This is the first real Osage wedding that has occurred for several years on the reservation and in the very near future such ceremonies will be known only in tradition.

When Eulalie Wept.

One of the officers of the battleship Iowa tells of a thrilling scene which occurred on its deck soon after Cervera and his officers came aboard after the destruction of their squadron. Captain Eulalie had offered his sword to Captain Evans, and the latter had returned it, saying that he could not accept it from so brave a man. The party was invited down to the skipper's cabin to "take something." As Eulalie entered the companionway he stopped and turned, lifted his cap and in a most dramatic way extended his arms and exclaimed: "Adios Vizcaya." At that instant, as if in response to his farewell, there was a tremendous eruption from the burning cruiser and immediately after a deafening explosion. One of the magazines had blown up. Eulalie buried his face in his hands and sobbed. It was some moments before he recovered from his agitation.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.



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HAMMOCKS

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE IN ELIMINATING STONES OF FRUIT.

Destroying the Briers and Thorns of Vines—If Currants Were Seedless and Peaches and Apricots Stoneless What an Improvement it Would Be.

The production of seedless fruits and thornless vines and plants is the achievement of modern horticulture. For years efforts have been directed towards this end. How much better our blackberries and huckleberries would taste if they had no seeds to get into the teeth. How many more people would relish our fine grapes if there were no seeds in them to recall the old fear of appendicitis? If currants were seedless, and peaches and apricots were stoneless, and pears and apples minus the rough core and black pits, what an improvement it would be! The housewife, toiling over a bowl of raisins pitting them for a cake or pudding, would see a new light if she could purchase as good seedless raisins at no extra expense.

For some reason nature has gradually changed her method of propagating certain plants. Thus we find many flowers that can be propagated either by suckers or seeds. The former is the quicker and surer process, and the tendency in all such plants is for the seeds to degenerate so that in time they have no function whatever to perform. Thus the banana was once propagated probably entirely by seeds. If one of these fruits is sliced through the middle lengthwise, rows or rudimentary seeds will be exposed. They are little more than brown spots. At one time probably the banana depended upon the seeds to reproduce its kind. But the suckers which start up at the base of the plant perform this work much better and quicker to-day. Each succeeding banana plant is produced from a sucker and the seeds are thus gradually destroyed by a progress of selection adopted by nature.

Horticulturists have taken their cue from these wild plants, and they have begun experimenting to get rid of all fruit seeds, pits, and stones. Trees, plants and vines can now be propagated by budding and grafting and what useful purpose do the seeds serve? Seedlings will always be needed for stock, but as these influence the grafted fruits very little, they can be started from very hardy, common varieties. If the bud varieties are seedless, science has accomplished her end.

Accidents, as well as design, has played its part in giving horticulturists an opportunity to produce seedless fruits. The celebrated navel orange of California is an illustration of this. In 1873 the Agricultural Department at Washington imported several orange trees from Bahia, Brazil, and these were budded upon trees at Riverside, Cal., as an experiment. From these trees sprang the famous Riverside navel orange. Nature made an effort to produce twins, but one of the twins survived merely as a protuberance in the blossom end of the fruit, a little kernel enveloped in the skin. In the process the seeds were never fully developed. But this peculiar accident of nature horticulturists profited and extended the culture of a seedless orange that stands second to none in the world.

Similar accidents are produced in budding apple stock. Almost seedless apples have been produced a number of times. These apples are sometimes called "bloomless," because the blossoms have no petals, and in some cases lack stamens. Not only are the seeds absent in these "bloomless" apples, but the core is so small that it plays little or no part in the fruit. The only trouble heretofore has been that these seedless apples have been very deficient in flavor. Each year, however, distinct improvements are made in this line, and it will only be a short time before seedless apples and pears of delicious quality will be placed upon the market.

The seedless grapes of Corinth were probably produced by accident long ago although when they first appeared is a mystery. They are really currants, and they sometimes sell as currants and again as grapes. The only really genuine seedless grapes are the Sultan grapes of southeastern Europe. When they first ceased to produce seeds is likewise an historical uncertainty. But as the science of horticulture was unknown 500 years ago, they probably owe their peculiarity to accident.

From these few isolated cases of seedless fruits modern horticulture bases its assumption that in time all of our cultivated fruits can be produced without seeds, pits or stones. In California growers are raising the fine raisin grape called the Muscat of Alexandria for the purpose of producing in time a handsome seedless grape. Each year cuttings are taken from the vines that produce grapes with the least number of seeds, and these cuttings are grafted upon other vines. From their fruit similar cuttings are selected, and grafted again. This process, continued year after year, gradually eliminates the seeds, and in time perfect seedless grapes of this type will result. The same methods of culture are being pursued by grape-growers in the East. In the western part of New York Concord and Niagara have been produced with fewer seeds than usually found in these varieties. But nature's peculiar freak of returning to the original type after wandering far from it for several years under the skillful manipulation of man frequently upsets all calculations. In some varieties she is more stubborn than in others, and again she yields apparently willingly to the horticulturist's training, only to return to the original type with such persistence that all but the patient are discouraged.

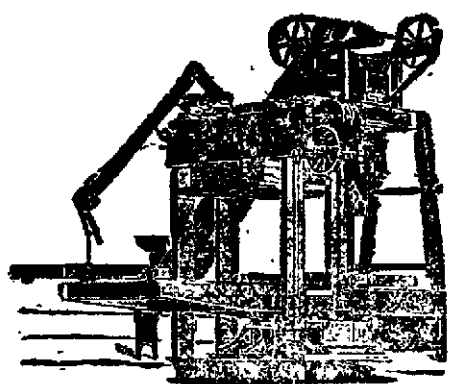
It is more difficult to reduce the stones of fruit in size, and eventually

to eliminate them entirely, than the small seeds. Plums, cherries, peaches and apricots offer a wide field for horticultural improvement and experiment. With the introduction of the Japanese plums we have already doubled the size of the plums and actually diminished the size of the stones. Some of the new varieties of peaches also show a large proportional decrease in the size of the pits.

When we have stoneless peaches and plums, seedless grapes and berries and coreless apples and pears, we will also have thornless orange and lemon trees, and bristly blackberry and raspberry vines. Efforts are being made to eliminate briers, pickers and thorns from fruit-bearing plants and trees, just as much as to get rid of seeds and stones. More success has been attained in this direction than in the former. Horticulturists early attempted to get rid of the thorns and prickles. It is rarely now that one sees a thorny pear or apple tree, but thirty years ago they were very common along wild hedges and half-neglected fields. Our Florida orange trees are mostly thornless, but originally most of the varieties produced thorns in abundance. Indeed, the high-priced pink orange, one of the best of the mandarins, is borne on a very thorny tree. This same tree has been raised in Florida, and through the art of selection the thorns have nearly disappeared. Nature supplied the vines and trees with thorns and briers for protective purposes, but in modern fruit culture this protection is no longer needed. Consequently it is the dream and hope of every berry-grower to be able soon to raise blackberries and raspberries and gooseberries on bushes that will be absolute thornless. For convenience in picking the fruit, this accomplishment would be a great boon to all growers. More than that, it would save considerable fruit from being injured by punctures from the thorns. When the wind blows many berries are torn by the thorns, which whip about like lashes of steel. Cultivators choose the least thornless plants which they happen to find in the garden, and then, by the process of selection, attempt to eliminate the brier.

Cider Presses.

Improvement is the watchword all along the line. The best cider presses now do a wonderful amount of work with ease compared with the crude hand made presses. The Davis-Johnson Company, of 41 West Randolph st., Chicago, is putting on the market a series of hydraulic presses which have many decided advantages over anything heretofore offered. The superiority of the hydraulic system over the screw press is so great as scarcely to need argument. The new system is much more rapid and thorough, for much greater pressure can be applied. The Davis-Johnson presses have power applied from below, the advantage of this system being that the cylinder is set with the open end upward, so that the water which at times leaks out will not



Cider Press.

run down and mix with the cider. The water can all be drawn from the cylinder, and in cold weather thus avoid freezing. These presses are much easier to load than any other, and will save at least one-third of the time spent at this work by even the best of other makes. The advantages of the hydraulic press are many. It takes less power, less labor, and less time to accomplish the work. It costs less when capacity is considered, and will produce a third to a half greater yield of cider from a given quantity of apples. When the work is done, the platform will drop back into place by gravity for another load. These machines are built for farmers' use.

Swine Notes.

The farmer who feeds his pigs all corn should remember how quickly he tires of one kind of food. He should further remember that the digestive organs of the pig are more similar to his own than those of any other animal. If he will appreciate this and feed the pigs something as he feeds himself, he will get rewarded with many grunts of satisfaction and more money in his pocket.

The effect of good breeding will show up more quickly in swine than in any other kind of live stock. Hence the farmer can well afford to pay for good brood sows and a pure-bred boar such prices as are high, in proportion to the market value of the offspring when ready for sale. With hardy sire and dam the litter, properly cared for, will make the money invested bring early and profitable returns.

Every swine breeder should know that a sow costive at farrowing time is likely to make trouble of various kinds. Almost invariably it is costive sows that eat their pigs. This trouble torments them so much at that time that they are ready to eat almost anything that is eatable that happens to be in reach. A pound of linseed meal a day with her other food for a month or more before farrowing will obviate this difficulty. If one cannot get this meal, or whole flaxseed to boil into jelly to feed her, he can, at least, feed wheat bran enough to accomplish the purpose. Also give her salt and ashes and charred corn cobs.

THE LAND WE LIVE IN

Interesting Matters Connected With this Country.

The government has just published a large volume called a Statistical Atlas, which gives an immense amount of information about the greatest variety of interesting matters connected with this country and the people who inhabit it. For example, it is interesting to learn that the women of this country do not bring as many children into the world as they formerly did. There has been a marked decrease within the last few years. The size of the average family since 1850 has diminished from a little over five and a half persons to a little less than five. Figures prove that people in the Southern States have the largest number of children, while in New England the families are smallest. Louisiana has twice as many children under five years as Maine in proportion to population.

One of every 100 persons in the United States 51.21 are males and 48.79 are females. The excess of men over women in the entire country, therefore, is very large. Ten per cent. of the women and one per cent. of the men marry between fifteen and twenty.

Thirteen out of every 10,000 people in the United States are in prison. Seventeen out of every 10,000 are insane, the number being divided almost equally between the sexes. Nineteen out of every 10,000 whites are crazy, while only nine out of every 10,000 colored folks are similarly afflicted. The tendency to insanity is greatest among the Irish. It is comparatively small among the Germans and British, and least of all among the Canadians. Women go crazy later in life than men do, apparently.

Fifteen out of every 10,000 people in this country are idiots or feeble-minded. Rare again seems to have an important influence in this matter. Sixteen out of every 10,000 white are feeble minded, and only fourteen out of every 10,000 colored. The tendency toward idiocy is greatest among Hungarians.

Seven out of every 10,000 inhabitants of the United States are deaf and dumb. Of these 55 per cent. are males and 45 per cent. females. The affliction is much less common among colored people than among whites. Again in this case the Hungarians are the greatest sufferers, fourteen out of every 10,000 being deaf mutes. The next in rank are the Russians, while the Italians are but little troubled with this sort of defect. Eight out of every 10,000 persons in this country are blind.

Consumption kills nearly 12 per cent. of the people of the United States sooner or later. Pneumonia is the complaint next most fatal, carrying off nearly 9 per cent. Diarrhoeal diseases destroy 8.5 per cent. and diphtheria and croup account for 5 per cent. more of the deaths.

The greatest mortality from consumption occurs on the Pacific coast and in the eastern part of the upper Mississippi Valley. Pneumonia is most prevalent in the Rocky Mountain region and in Eastern Texas. Diphtheria is worst in the Rocky Mountain region, on the plains and prairies, and near the great lakes. Cancer and tumor appear to increase with density of population, their victims being more numerous proportionately in New England and the northern part of the Mississippi Valley than elsewhere. Malarial fever is most destructive in Eastern Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Southern Missouri and the cotton belt. Measles range most persistently in the southern mountain regions, and whooping cough is particularly fatal in the southern Appalachians. The danger from scarlet fever is greatest among the Rocky Mountains and in the plains region. Heart disease and dropsy kill most people in the upland country of New England and on the south Atlantic coast.

The total wealth of the United States, i. e., the value of the property of the people and the government, was \$7,136,000,000 in 1850. Since then it has increased to \$55,937,000,000. The wealth per capita was \$208 in 1850; it is now \$1,036—a very decent little sum for every man, woman and child in the country, if it were only allotted equally.

New York is the richest state, being worth more than eight and a half billions of dollars. Pennsylvania comes next, with nearly seven billions, and Illinois is third, with over five billions. Ohio has nearly four billions. Massachusetts next, and then follow in order California, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, Indiana and Michigan. Nearly two-thirds of the total wealth of the country is in real estate and improvements, and about 13 per cent. is in railroads.

Back of the Moon.

Speaking with strict accuracy, instead of presenting an unchanging face toward us, the moon appears to be never still, but always rocking backward or forward, falling toward us or away from us, and by the amount of these variations—small, it is very true—regions of the hemisphere turned away from us are disclosed. They are placed, unhappily, in the situation best calculated to defeat curiosity. We are permitted to take just a glimpse of "the other side," but to bring away only the minimum of information as to its condition. Perhaps it is rash to say we shall never know more of the "other side" of the moon, so marvelous have been the recent advances in astronomy. Some day, perhaps, new discoveries after the manner of Roentgen rays may enable us to get a photograph through the moon. Short of that, we must needs wait for some stray visitor from outer space to come into collision with the moon and turn it round, in order to enable us to satisfy our curiosity; and patience may well be stimulated by the knowledge that the results of such a collision should it ever occur, would in all probability be not less disastrous to the earth than to the moon itself.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan was a newsboy in Grand Rapids only twenty years ago.

Gen. E. H. Hobson, the newly elected president of the Veterans of the Mexican war, served also in the Civil war.

Miss Ruth White of San Francisco is said to bear so striking a resemblance to the Liberty on the new dimes that her friends supposed her the model.

The death of Bayard recalls the fact that he and his father were the two senators from Delaware just after the close of the Civil war. This is a political fact without a parallel.

The commission of John Hay to be secretary of the state credits him to the District of Columbia. This is the first time that a citizen credited to the district has ever been appointed to a cabinet position.

J. W. Johnson, president of the University of Oregon, who died a short time ago did not know the alphabet when he was ten years old, yet he worked his way through Yale and was graduated fifth in a class of 100.

Henry Sienkiewicz, best known to fame as the author of "Quo Vadis," is expected in Washington next week to visit Thaddeus Tyssowski, an insurance spend some time at the Catholic university who are his cousins. He will also spend some time at the Catholic university with Dr. Curtin.

Ex-Governor Drake of Iowa has recently given \$26,000 to Drake University in Des Moines, making his total benefactions to the university about \$100,000. Of the amount just given \$14,000 is to complete an endowment for the Mary J. Drake chair, founded in memory of the donor's wife.

Miss Natalie Schenck's endless chain was at last accounts still bringing dimes, postage stamps and other mediums of exchange into Babylon, L. I. The daily receipts, though much reduced, are still considerable and on September 1st, the profits of the chain amounted altogether to more than \$20,000.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

DISEASES THAT KILL



Consumption is a curable disease. Certain complications make consumption curable. Most cases of death from consumption are the direct result of neglected catarrh.

Pe-ru-na works harmoniously with nature to eject the tubercles from the lungs, and works so successfully that if there is a cure for consumption Pe-ru-na is the remedy.

Read this letter from Mrs. H. A. Tyner, of Four Oaks, N. C., about her daughter, Mrs. L. Keene. She says: "Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O."

DEAR SIR:—My daughter had every symptom of consumption—suppression of menses, night sweats and great emaciation. She was so low that none of our neighbors thought she could live. In May Mr. C. R. Adams of this place, who had taken Pe-ru-na, told me if anything would help her Pe-ru-na would. I got a bottle of it and some rock candy and began giving it to her. During the first few days she was so weak she could only take a half teaspoonful at a time, but I gave it to her as often as she could bear it. In less than a week she could walk two hundred yards and back without resting; she kept getting stronger, and in twelve months she seemed to be as well as she ever was in her life. I feel, and so does every one that knew about her sickness, that Pe-ru-na saved her life. My daughter's name is Mrs. L. Keene."

Ask any druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1899

Duff's College
Give a specialized Broad-winning Education.
FOR CIRCULARS ADDRESS,
P. DUFF & SONS, 244 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURG, PA.

ON YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURED BUCKINGHAM ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE AND AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about \$13 from Detroit; \$15 from Toledo; \$18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berth. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palace. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing \$300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annual waters bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo" Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. SCHANTZ, G. F. A., D & C, Detroit, Mich.

CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE, NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO"

AND "CITY OF ERIE," both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD, DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & L. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. NERMAN, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, CLEVELAND, O.

SMALL FIGURES on SUITS and OVERCOATS And no extra charge for a perfect fit.

We make a specialty of CHILDREN'S REEFERS and Box Overcoats, Children's Box Overcoats, ages 4 to 12, serviceable material at.....\$2.98. Children's Reefers in Astrachans; colors, blue, black, green, and brown at \$2.00. These are worth \$3.00. Elegant Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....\$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00. Fleece Lined Underwear.....\$1.00 per suit. Hats and Caps in the latest shapes, newest colors and lowest prices at

WHITMAN'S, - Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

Have You Seen Them?

The Wonderful Values we are now offering in the

Furniture, Stove and China Departments.



Gold Coin Air Tight Hot Blast, Only \$15.00.

Closing Out at Cost

The Following Stoves and Ranges:

THE JEWELS!

No. 3 Jewel Air Tight, 12-in. fire pot.....\$12.50
No. 4 Jewel Air Tight, 14 in. fire pot..... 15.00
One Jewel Base Burner, hard coal..... 21.50

The Euclid K. D. Steel Ranges.

No. 28, 6-hole Steel Range..... \$22.50
No. 30, 6-hole Steel Range..... 26.50
One Co-operative Steel Range..... 20.00
One Ferrosteel Range..... 18.50
One Ferncliff Range..... 21.50

Just Received in the China Department, a

Wonder 10 Cent Assortment!

Cups, Saucers, Coffees, Mugs, Creamers, Plates, Mustards, Etc.

An Elegant Line of Fine China.

Chocolates, Creamers, Sugars, Spooners, Celeries, Salads, 4 piece Sets, 2 piece Sets, Preserves, Fruit, Plates, Vases, Water Sets, Wine Sets, Beer Sets, Etc.

100-piece Dinner Sets From \$4.50 Up.

60 COUCHES AND LOUNGES

Are now on sale; about 15 per cent discount. We have a few of those Solid Antique Clobber Seat Rockers left, at \$1.29; the greatest value we ever offered. We guaranteed to save outfit buyers 20 per cent.

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

Benedict's White Palace!

63-65 South Erie Street, Massillon, O.

The fight is over, and with the eagles of victory perched upon the Republican banner. THE INDEPENDENT takes off its hat to the county chairman, Allen C. Carnes, and all other loyal workers in the cause of the righteous against the unrighteous, to whose untiring and unceasing efforts is due so large a share in the glorious results of yesterday's election.

The victory of Theodore Roosevelt is a genuine personal triumph, well merited by the courage, force of character and tingling earnestness of the man whose election has insured for New York state an able and honest administration which will bring order out of the present chaos of political debauchery and deal a death blow to the attempted absolutism of Richard Croker and his satellites.

Certain individuals thirsting for information have desired to know why election day is fixed on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The prime object is to prevent election day from falling on the first of the month which is always a busy day in the commercial world. The November date was originally fixed by congress for the presidential elections, and gradually the states have agreed upon it to prevent the expense and inconvenience of holding two elections in the same year. As the date is most convenient for state elections in presidential years, it has likewise been chosen for other years for the sake of uniformity.

Although there have been no special preparations made to meet the contingency that would be presented by a breaking of the negotiations now in progress between the United States and Spain, a resumption of hostilities would be far from finding this government in a state of unpreparedness. When the peace protocol was signed the navy department decided to keep the navy on a war footing until peace had been formally arranged, and none of the big warships have been placed out of commission. The Columbia, the Minneapolis and some of the monitors and large auxiliaries have been laid up in reserve, but they can be made ready for active service in a week or ten days. The armored cruisers, battleships, cruisers and gunboats of the regular navy are still in service, and are in much better condition than when the peace protocol was signed, having been overhauled and repaired. The army, although somewhat reduced, is now composed of men who are practically veterans, and who are better qualified to engage in active service against an enemy than double their number of new troops.

The demand for damages for the hostile occupation of Manila and the retention of the Spanish prisoners there after the signing of the protocol, contained in the Spanish reply submitted to the American peace commissioners on Friday, is not calculated to appeal to the generosity of America or the sympathy of other nations. As the occupation of Manila was provided for in the protocol, this claim appears to be distinctly impertinent. Spain, however, enters into an elaborate argument in its support, according to which—from the Spanish point of view—the American forces on the day of the signing of the protocol should have withdrawn from Manila and given up their prisoners. The Spanish forces would then have invited the American troops to a friendly occupation of the city, the Spaniards withdrawing and devoting themselves to the subjugation of the rebellion in other parts of the island, where the Americans were in no wise concerned. It was owing to the American troops holding the Spanish prisoners that Spain was unable to assert her sovereignty throughout the archipelago, and for this interference she now expects the United States to pay substantial damages. This ridiculous demand will probably result in nothing but the forfeiture by Spain of some of the sympathy which she might otherwise have gained from Europe, for as a matter of fact it is recognized as only another attempt to raise the financial question which is in reality the only issue which deeply interests Spain.

OUR RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Hon. Charles Denby, late United States minister to China, is in favor of holding the Philippines because he cannot conceive of any alternative to our doing so except the seizure of territory in China. "I prefer to hold them," he says in an article in the November Forum, "rather than to oppress further the helpless government and people of China." "If it could be ascertained today," he continues, "that no army would be necessary, or that a small body of

troops at most would be sufficient, to safeguard the Philippines, opposition to their annexation would be greatly diminished. It is simply the dread of a large standing army that causes the body of the people who oppose annexation to withhold their approval. I do not believe that a large army will be necessary in the Philippines; and I am sure that, imitating the policy of England in East India, native troops would serve all purposes."

"We have the right as conquerors to hold the Philippines. We have the right to hold them as part payment of a war indemnity. This policy may be characterized as unjust to Spain, but it is the result of the fortunes of war. All nations recognize that the conqueror may dictate the terms of peace. The first answer I received to a telegram sent by me, asking on the part of China that peace negotiations should be commenced and offering to concede the independence of Korea and to pay a reasonable war indemnity, was: 'Japan is willing to enter on peace negotiations, but she will dictate the terms.'"

NEWS FROM CANTON.

The Houghton-W. & L. E. Damage Case Settled.

WAS SET FOR HEARING TODAY.

The Costs and \$3,500 Allowed the Houghton Estate—A \$10,000 Suit Amicably Adjusted—The Charters-Getz Trial Begins Today.

CANTON, N. V. 9.—The damage case of Jesse Houghton's administratrix vs. the W. & L. E. Railway Company, which was assigned for trial today, has been settled out of court. An agreement was reached on Tuesday afternoon by which the railway company pays \$3,500 to the plaintiff and assumes the court costs.

Action was brought to recover \$10,000 by Mrs. Houghton for the loss of her husband's life. Mr. Houghton, who resided in Massillon, was employed as an engineer by the W. & L. E. company and a little more than a year ago his engine rolled over an embankment at Biggar's curve, killing Mr. Houghton instantly. The lawyers employed in the case were Thayer, Weber & Turner, of Canton, and Baldwin & Young, of Massillon, representing the plaintiff, and Day, Lynch & Day, of Canton, and Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Toledo, representing the railway company.

The damage case of John Charters vs. Policeman Turenne Getz and his bondsmen, of Massillon, is on trial in court room No. 2 before Judge Taylor. Mr. Charters was wounded in the leg by a ball from a pistol alleged to have been fired by the officer. The plaintiff is represented by Thayer, Weber and Turner, and Lawyers C. C. Bow & Willison & Day are retained in the defense.

Lewis W. Rose, of 16 South Waechter street, is more seriously injured than was at first supposed. Mr. Rose is a driver in the employ of the Freedom Oil Company. He was thrown from his wagon while in Chester street last Thursday, falling with his whole weight upon his left knee. At first the injury was thought to be slight, but within the last day or two Mr. Rose's condition has become such that it will likely be weeks before he will have recovered.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Nov. 8, 1898:

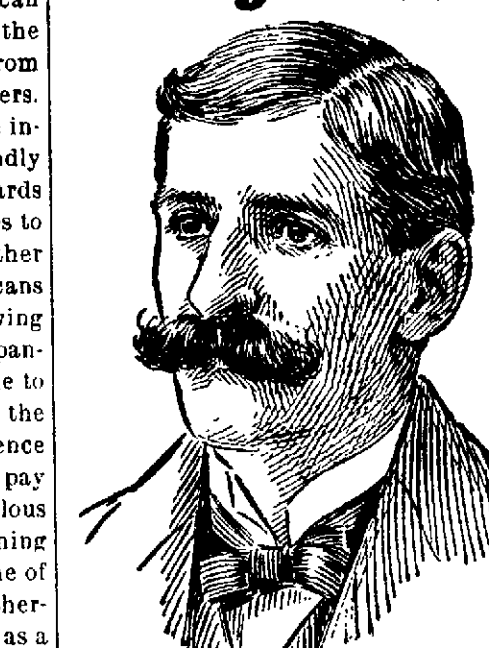
LADIES.
Reed, Miss Grace. VIII., Mrs. Mame McLaughlin, Mrs. J. A.

MEN.
Blotter, Chas. Fendrich, J. E.
Carbie, Herbert Johnson, F. H.
Cleede, Frank Kennedy, Chas.
Coffman, Chas. Loran, J. B.
Everson, N. R. Pattison, Geo.
Pfender, Geo.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Saved My Life.



Mr. P. W. Hebebrand, Pres. Ohio Pipe Covering Co., Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I am satisfied Dr. Miles' Nervine saved my life. I was a nervous wreck and unable to attend to my business. Doctors failed to benefit me and I decided to try Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me prompt relief and finally effected a complete cure. I am in good health now and have gained several pounds in flesh."

Dr. Miles' Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

WITHOUT A WARNING.

Death Comes to T. H. Morgan and J. Boughman.

THE SAME CAUSE IN BOTH CASES.

One a well-known Grocer, and the Other a Prominent Farmer of Sugarcreek Township—Death of Mrs. Kate Reed, at Crystal Spring, and Arthur H. Morgan, at Akron.

Thomas H. Morgan, the West Main street grocer, died suddenly at his home at 32 Washington avenue at about 5 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Morgan had been ailing for months, and for the past few weeks had been seriously ill with what the physicians call dropsy. Very frequently he would not retire at night, but instead would sit by the fire in an easy chair or recline upon a couch. At 5 o'clock Monday morning Mr. Morgan rose and walked to the stove. His purpose in so doing will probably never be known, though ostensibly it was to light the fire, which had gone out during the night. He was leaning over the stove when the fatal stroke came. He fell to the floor with a low moan. Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. J. B. Davis, a neighbor, were in the room and both went to his assistance. Mr. Morgan was unconscious when they reached him, and he remained in that condition until death occurred, which was but a few minutes later. Dr. Hattery was summoned immediately after Mr. Morgan was stricken, but he was beyond the aid of science when the physician arrived. The cause of death was pronounced paralysis of the heart.

Mr. Morgan was 38 years of age. He leaves a wife and one son, Willard Morgan, who is about 10 years old. Mr. Morgan was born in California, but had spent the greater part of his life in Massillon and vicinity. He came to this city from Hametown about eight years ago, being at that time employed in the Massillon mines. He helped to organize and was the first manager of the Massillon Co-operative Company, which opened and conducted a grocery in West Main street for a number of years. Upon the dissolution of the company, the store became the property of Morgan & Company, which concern was organized by Mr. Morgan, the other principal owner being Richard Edwards. Later George Williams became a partner, Mr. Edwards retiring. A short time ago Mr. Williams disposed of his interest, and since then Mr. Morgan had been the sole proprietor. The store is located at 79 West Main street.

Mr. Morgan was a man of great popularity, particularly with the miners and working people generally, many of whom, during the numerous strikes and the recent hard times, were befriended by him in a manner that won their heartfelt gratitude. Perhaps his greatest fault was his liberality. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning. The body will be taken to Hametown for burial.

JEREMIAH BOUGHMAN.

JUSTUS, Nov. 7.—Jeremiah Boughman was in his usual good health when he retired Saturday night. At 2 o'clock Sunday morning he was found dead in bed, death having taken place during the night. It is supposed that heart failure was the cause. Mr. Boughman was 54 years of age, and lived on a large farm, one mile east of this place. He is survived by a wife and several children. The funeral services will be held in the United Brethren church at Navarre at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and interment will be made at Navarre. A brief service will be held at the house at 9 o'clock.

MISS KATE REED.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 7.—Miss Kate Reed died on Sunday at 11:45 o'clock, of remittent fever, after an illness of about six weeks. Miss Reed was 44 years of age. Her loss will be keenly felt in the village. The funeral service will be conducted by the Rev. Wm. H. Shults, of Massillon. Interment will take place at the Mudbrook cemetery on Thursday at 1 o'clock. The entire community extends sympathy to the family of the deceased, in their sad hour of bereavement.

ARTHUR ILLER.

Arthur Iller, an old resident of Massillon, died after a long illness at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George Schuler, in Akron, on Sunday evening. The funeral will take place from the Christian church in this city on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m., the Rev. F. H. Simpson officiating. Mr. Iller formerly lived with his family in North Mill street, but fancying that a change might prove beneficial, went to Akron several months ago to stay with his daughter. He was a devoted member of the Christian church and a well-known and respected citizen.

JOSEPH MOSSOP.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Nov. 7.—Joseph Mossop, aged 20 years, son of John J. Mossop, died at his home in this village on Sunday evening at 11:30. The funeral will take place from the U. B. church on Tuesday at 2 p. m., the Rev. Ellen King, of Barberton, officiating. The services will be held under the auspices of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics. Mr. Mossop has not been well for a number of months, but continued to follow his employment as a miner until one week before his death. He was a well known and highly respected member of the community. A wife and one child survive him.

ROSA BUHMANN.

Rosa Buhmair, the 7-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Buhmair, died Sunday morning at 9 o'clock of diphtheria. The funeral was conducted from the residence in Volkmar street Monday morning, the Rev. L. H. Barry officiating.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. ELIZABETH SHAFFER.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer, wife of Love Shaffer, was found dead in bed this morning, at her home in Front street. Mrs. Shaffer was 57 years of age, and had resided in Massillon about two years. She was the mother of Ira Fisher and Edward Fisher, of Massillon, and there are four children as the result of her second marriage who survive her. Death resulted from paralysis of the heart. The time of the funeral will be announced later.

JACOB REBSAMEN.

Jacob Rebsamen, an aged German, died at the Stark county infirmary Monday night. Mr. Rebsamen formerly resided in Massillon, but for eighteen years past he and his wife had been inmates of the infirmary. Mr. Rebsamen's body will be interred in the Massillon cemetery.

THE STRIKE STILL ON.

Bell Telephone Girls Assume a Defiant Attitude.

WANT MANAGER STALCUP DEPOSED

Unless the Company Compiles They Will Not Resume Work—Object to Office Discipline and to Inspector Flickinger's Discharge—Claim the Latter is Unwarranted

This morning brought no change in the situation pertaining to the strike of the Bell Telephone Company's employees in this city. Canton operators have temporarily filled the places of the strikers and no delay is experienced today in securing service. Manager Stalcup is still reticent as to his intentions. He says he had no idea that a strike was contemplated and really does not know what the grievances are, except the dissatisfaction originating from the discharge of Inspector Frank Flickinger, which was occasioned, the manager says, by insubordination. In all, eight young ladies left the company's employ Monday afternoon and their action was followed by the linemen and collector.

The operators assembled at the home of Miss Lydia Crooks, the chief operator, this morning and it was then decided to remain out until the company had complied with their requests, one of which, they say, is the removal of Manager Stalcup. The young women are severe in their criticism of Mr. Stalcup and say they first requested his removal six months ago, but received no satisfaction from the company except promises that an investigation would be made. The request was repeated Monday and being unable to secure a satisfactory answer the girls carried out their threat to strike. They object to Mr. Stalcup's method of governing the office, and they claim the discharge of Mr. Flickinger was wholly unwarranted and without the latter having received any notice whatever. Mr. Flickinger's successor, they say, is incapable of performing the duties of the office.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Year's Work of the Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association.

The Massillon Woman's Cemetery Association held its third annual meeting on Monday afternoon in the McClymonds public library. Reports of the year's work were read by the president, secretary and treasurer. The money that has gone out from the treasury during the past year has been expended for grading a certain portion of the cemetery and rendering it available for burial purposes, which has placed lots to the value of \$7,000 in the hands of the trustees. The association has also paid for plans containing a survey and various improvements contemplated in the southeastern part of the cemetery. Numerous donations have been made to the association during the past year, so that in spite of the fact that it was found impracticable to give entertainments during the excessive heat of the past summer, the treasury is by no means exhausted, the balance on hand at present being in the neighborhood of \$600. During the coming year it is expected that the members will come together on various questions for the improvement of the cemetery, to decide upon the best course to pursue, interest themselves in raising money to carry out their plans and make for the organization the best record of any it has so far shown.

The annual election of officers took place immediately after the reading of the reports, the officers of the past year being re-elected, as follows: President, Mrs. C. McC. Everhard; vice president, Mrs. Helena R. Slusser; secretary, Bessie Skinner; treasurer, Mrs. Flora R. Jones. Members of the entertainment committee were re-elected, Miss Blanch McCue being made chairman. Mrs. B. McCue was made a member of the executive committee.

Handbook of the Tariff.

The understanding of the complicated provisions of the new tariff law has been greatly simplified by the issuance of this manual. To digest the tariff law is no easy task, but to digest the food taken into the gastric receptacle is rendered easy by the use of that thorough stomachic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It prevents and cures malarial, kidney and rheumatic trouble, remedies nervousness and insomnia, and removes constipation and biliousness. Appetite, as well as the ability to satisfy it without subsequent abdominal disturbance, is restored by this fine stomachic, which also accelerates convalescence. Persons in the decline of life and the infirm of every age and sex find it of material assistance.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

THAT ASYLUM SWITCH.

The City Council Considers it Monday Night.

AN ORDINANCE WAS PRESENTED.

Right of Way over Certain Streets Desired, but Action is Delayed for Investigation—A Local Syndicate Purchases the Jarvis Estate Lots Involved.

The city council in special session accomplished but little Monday night toward granting the C. L. & W. company leave to construct a switch over certain streets to the Massillon state hospital. The ordinance providing the franchise was presented and read the first time, and Messrs. S. A. Conrad, W. F. Ricks and James Corns, of the local board of trade, and Supt. Richardson, of the asylum, were present to urge its passage, but technicalities arose that delayed matters indefinitely. The ordinance provided for the right to cross Walnut, Chester, Edwin, Dwight and Arthur streets, also a number of alleys, but Chester is the only street upon which a grade has been established. Mr. Kouth, therefore, refused to support the ordinance until a grade had been established on the other streets named. He said he did not wish to oppose the franchise, but demanded that the grades be first established and the track then be laid in conformity. He stated that he would accept the word of no railway company and that he would not support the ordinance unless his views were carried out.

Mr. Kouth received the support of other members, inasmuch as a motion made by Mr. Johns to refer the ordinance to the council as a whole, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting and to go over the route selected Tuesday afternoon, was unanimously carried. Mr. Kouth also stated that property owners should be given legal notice and, previous to Mr. Johns' motion, moved to table the ordinance, but his motion received no second. In behalf of the ordinance, S. A. Conrad stated that Russell & Co. had donated right of way from the Tuscarawas river through to the south line of their property. He also said the state had nothing further to do with securing the right of way, as a syndicate of twenty-eight citizens had purchased the lots through which the switch will pass from the Jarvis estate and also allowed for damages. The money has not yet been paid over, but the agreement has been entered into. Dr. Richardson expressed fear that unless the switch was completed before winter set in he would be unable to secure sufficient fuel to render the buildings comfortable. Between two and three cars of coal are now being hauled daily by teams to the institution, but this cannot be accomplished at all seasons of the year. General Manager Woodford, of the C. L. & W., Mr. Ricks stated, said the switch could be completed before cold weather rendered progress impossible, providing work could be begun at once.

The council was not urged by the board members to rush the ordinance through regardless, but requests were made that unnecessary delay be avoided. The councilmen present were Messrs. Kouth, Lewis, Johns, Haag, and Smith. Mr. Smith presided in the absence of President Reay.

California in Three Days.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon. The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m. and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Good Winter Reading

For farmers in the Eastern states is now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y, free of charge to those who will send their address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, Room 565, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago. The finely illustrated pamphlet "The Sunshine State," and other publications of interest to all seeking new homes in the most fertile section of the West will serve to entertain and instruct every farmer during the long evenings of the winter months. Remember, there is no charge—address as above.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion contains the hypophosphites.

These alone make it of great value for all affections of the nervous system.

It also contains glycerine, a most valuable, soothing and healing agent. Then there is the cod-liver oil, acknowledged by all physicians as the best remedy for poor blood and loss in weight.

These three great remedial agents blended into a creamy Emulsion, make a remarkable tissue builder.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and home-seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On October 18, November 1, 12, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburg, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Battleship Wisconsin

Will be launched in San Francisco, Saturday, November 26th. The official train carrying state officials and the christening party will start from Marinette, Milwaukee and Chicago, Saturday, November 19th, going via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Stops will be made at St. Paul, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. Pullman palace sleeping cars, dining cars, observation cars for the exclusive use of the party for the entire trip, under the direction of Mr. Reau Campbell, general manager of the American Tourist Association. A limited number of tickets at reduced rates, covering all expenses, will be sold. They include railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining cars, hotels, carriages, etc. For details address The American Tourist Association, 1124 Marquette Building, Chicago.

To Cure Catarrh

Do not depend upon snuffs, inhalants or other local applications. Catarrh is a constitutional disease, and can be successfully treated only by means of a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood and removes the scrofulous taints which cause catarrh. The great number of testimonials from those who have been cured of catarrh by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove the unequalled power of this medicine to conquer this disease. If troubled with Catarrh give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial at once.

Patrons of Husbandry Ohio Grange New Philadelphia, Ohio, December 13th and 15th, 1898.

Half rates via "Big Four" tickets will be good going only on December 12 and 13, 1898. Returning tickets will be good leaving New Philadelphia to and including December 17, 1898. For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address the undersigned.

E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr. Warren Lynch, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

One Way Settlers' Rates via Big Four.

To specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana and Virginia. Tickets will be on sale, Nov. 15, Dec. 6-27, 1898; Jan. 3-17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 4-18, 1899. For full information and tickets, call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned, E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati.

Sat Up All Night

"I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism that at times I had no use of my hands or arms. I would be obliged to sit up all night, suffering great pain. I took four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and am entirely cured of my rheumatism, and I feel better than I have felt for years." Mrs. S. B. Rieger, Deerfield, Ohio.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c

Boston Cooking School

Miss Fannie M. Farmer Principal of the

writes as follows: "I am fully aware of the merits of Cleveland's baking powder, having used it constantly for the last year, both in school and lecture work. In the lectures which I have given during the Winter, and shall still continue with until Summer, I have taken particular pleasure in recommending it to the public."

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dennison Doll, of Columbus, is in the city.

Mrs. Henry Fisher, of Toledo, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. Harry Wells and children have returned from Norwalk.

Mrs. Clark Shilling, of Sippo, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

H. C. Foltz will accompany Ray L. Markel to Adelphi to hunt quail.

Mrs. Rose Alden is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Byron Smith, in Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkes have been called to Mt. Eaton by the illness of Mr. Parkes's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. William Garver, of Canal Dover, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jerome F. Shepley, in this city.

Judge and Mrs. A. J. Ricks, of Cleveland, are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Helena R. Slusser, in Prospect street.

Thirty-eight Massillonians, Mayor Wise among them, took advantage of the low excursion rate to Pittsburg on Sunday.

Mathew English spent Sunday in Akron with his son, Charles English, who is a bookkeeper in the employ of J. W. Myers & Company.

Miss Elizabeth Hotchkiss, of Cleveland, who is well known in this city, is to be married on Wednesday, November 16, to Albert Aull, of Pittsburg.

The W. & L. E. station at Leesville, was burglarized last week, during the agent's absence from the building. Nothing of value was secured.

Lieutenant Tillson, of the regular army, will open a recruiting office in Wooster this week. He is anxious to enlist as many men as possible for the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

The East Ohio Gas Company's employees began laying pipe in East Main street this morning. The trenches are being dug inside the curb line, but the sod is first carefully removed and the lawns, therefore, suffer no damage.

An announcement was made on Tuesday that the university of Wooster was out of debt, the \$10,000 indebtedness having been raised. Dr. J. H. Pratt, of Philadelphia, who has hitherto given liberally to the institution, subscribed \$2,000.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. L. Schuette, president of the Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states, was a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snyder over Sunday, and preached at St. Paul's church at the Sunday evening service.

Fire in the Lorain steel works on Tuesday morning caused a loss of \$20,000, the company roundhouse, in which two large locomotives had been left for the night, being destroyed. There was no steam up and it was impossible to remove them.

The Rev. Wm. H. Shults, formerly pastor of the First Reformed church of Massillon, has received and accepted a call from St. Paul's Reformed church of Greenville, O. Mr. Shults is preparing to move to that city with his family the last of this week.

The storm of Saturday afternoon was one of the most severe of the year. Wind and rain did considerable damage especially to telephone and telegraph wires. Saturday the Western Union Company had but one serviceable wire. At Canton streets were flooded and at places impassable.

The body of the 4-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Piper, former residents of this city, was brought here from Grafton for burial on Sunday, the funeral taking place from St. Paul's church at 2 p. m. The pall bearers were Ralph Roseman, Ralph Gills, Harry Davis and Frederick Chidester.

On account of the continued illness of Mrs. S. L. Correll, the next monthly meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the workhouse, instead of at the Correll farm, on Wednesday, Nov. 16. Street cars run to the workhouse grounds. No stable for horses. Margaret Rockhill, secretary.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued at Columbus to the Crystal Case Company of Alliance. The incorporators are W. M. Ellett, B. C. Bradley, D. B. Cassaday, S. J. Williams and R. M. Scranton. The new company is purchasing the plant and stock of the Bradley Manufacturing Company and will take possession at once.

Miss Mabel Nunamaker went to Columbus on Saturday to meet her brother, Norman Nunamaker, who was expected to arrive from Porto Rico with the Fourth Ohio regiment. Mr. Nunamaker was a student at the Ohio State university when he enlisted last summer, and will again take up his studies when the regiment is mustered out.

At a meeting held on Monday afternoon in the West Tremont street school building the permanent organization of the Froebel Child Study Club was effected and the following officers were appointed: President, Mrs. Harriet Doddridge; vice president, Mrs. Loomis; secretary, Mrs. C. W. Cupples. The next meeting will be held on Monday afternoon, November 14, at 3:20 o'clock. All mothers and all ladies interested in child study are cordially invited to attend.

Henry Zollars and Miss Anna Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fischer, were married by the Rev. L. Broen, at St. Mary's church on Wednesday morning, in the presence of numerous relatives and friends. The bride wore a handsome street gown of dark blue cloth. The bridesmaid, Miss Thresa Fischer, wore a dark green cloth gown. Louis Clementz was best man. A reception was held later at the home of the bride's parents in Short East street. Mr. and Mrs. Zollars will probably live in Mineral Point, O.

MT. EATON NOTES.
Mt. Eaton, Nov. 7.—T. B. Thompson and J. H. Villard were in Wooster on Saturday.

W. H. Kenwell, our V. S., was in Orrville Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Harper, of Clinton, visited here on Sunday, the guests of the doctor's mother, Mrs. C. Harper. They returned on Monday, and were accompanied by Mrs. Harper.

Mrs. S. L. McCreary, of Indianapolis, Ind., relative of Mrs. Mattie Stouffer and Miss A. Cheyney, visited at their homes in our village last week. She was accompanied by her cousin, Mrs. Wilcox, of Massillon. Mrs. McCreary expects to return to Indianapolis in a few days, and from there she will go to the City of Mexico the latter part of the month to join her husband, J. Lewis McCreary, who is engaged there as city electrician.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Desvoigne on Saturday morning, a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee E. Messner, formerly of this place, but of late of Applecreek, visited Mr. Messner's parents here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Blanchard were in Wooster Saturday.

Miss Lilly Steffy came home on Thursday after a week's visit in Orrville.

Edward Jeandrebin, of Cleveland, is visiting in town, the guest of his parents.

County Recorder Florin Schaffter and Mrs. Schaffter, of Wooster, visited here on Sunday, the guests of their son, Eugene Schaffter.

NEWMAN, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Stanford, of North Lawrence, is circulating among her Newman friends this week.

Richard Davis, while driving a mule in the Western Ohio coal mine last Wednesday, received a bad squeeze on his left leg, but is again at work this week.

The Massillon district is divided in the selection of a state vice president for the miners' organization in the persons of Mr. Morgan, of East Greenville, and Mr. Welch, of this place.

For the first time in many years we find a demand for coal miners in the district. We are reliably informed that the most of our mines are in need of miners.

Miss Nellie Powell is suffering from a piece of a shawl pin in her left arm, that cannot be extracted by her physician.

Our election passed off quietly, there being but ninety-one votes polled out of a possible 140 in this precinct. Apathy and indifference seem to have prevailed among our citizens, thereby accounting for the shortage in the vote. It is the smallest vote we have ever had cast in the precinct, the Republicans carrying it by twenty-one plurality. There was one Prohibition, four Socialist and two labor reform votes cast. John McKane received two votes. The county candidates received about the same vote as the state ticket, but very little scratching being done.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we feel called upon to chronicle the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, who departed from this life November 2. The cause of her death was heart failure. She was 71 years old. The only known relatives who survive her are a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Mathias, in South Wales, the family of the late Abel James, of Massillon, and a sister-in-law, Mrs. G. W. Pearce, of Youngstown, but she had a host of friends who mourn her sudden taking away. She had resided continuously in this village for thirty-five years, and was held in high esteem by everyone, old and young, for miles around, and her charity for worthy causes had no limit; many kind acts of hers toward the needy will never be known. She was always ready to render assistance financially or otherwise for the progress and advancement of the village; in the church and Sunday school she was one of the leading supporters, and her influence for good will be greatly missed. As a token of respect the school gave a floral offering, the gates ajar, it being typical of her christian life. Her word was her bond and was so considered by all who knew her. The funeral services were held from her late residence at 12:30 Sunday, conducted later by the Rev. Mr. Lister in the Baptist church, of which denomination she was an ardent and zealous member. The body was interred in the Massillon cemetery beside those of her husband and son, who had preceded her several years. The pall bearers were Mordcaai Davis, Richard Davis, C. H. Roderick, J. D. Evans, D. E. Rowlands and Wm. Findley, all brothers-in-law of the Rowlands family, to whom she was greatly endeared during her life. Peace be unto her ashes.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pearce, of Youngstown, who were called here by the death of Mrs. Edwards, are spending a few days with friends.

AN AFFLICTED FAMILY.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 9.—Miss Florence Beitel spent a few days this week in Greenstown.

The board of directors of the Co-operative Company, in regular session Monday night, hired August Ehret, as deliveryman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonard, visited friends in Canton, Monday.

Miss Edith Miesmer, of Akron, is the guest of her mother.

A prize waltz will take place at the grand ball to be held in Leonard's hall, Saturday evening, November 12.

The worst siege of typhoid fever that has ever come to light in Jackson township was experienced by the family of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rohr, who live on a farm near the township hall. The first to take the disease were the children, then the parents took sick, and also the hired man. All of these patients needed an attendant to nurse and care for them, but before long the nurse became afflicted and the whole family was almost panic stricken. The total number of cases was ten, of which one died, and Mr. Rohr and the baby are still in danger. The rest have recovered. Dr. Disinger, of Canal Fulton, is the attending physician.

City and Township.

Came Very Near Making a Clean Sweep.

ONE DEMOCRAT ESCAPED.

The Republicans of Massillon and Perry Give a Rousing Majority for Every Man on Their Ticket But One—The Vote in Detail.

	Ward One—A.	Ward One—B.	Ward Two—A.	Ward Two—B.	Ward Three—A.	Ward Three—B.	Ward Three—C.	Ward Four.	Massillon Pre.	Richville Pre.	Total.	Plurality.
For Secretary of State.												
Charles Kinney, R.....	258	138	159	181	169	130	71	130	140	52	1431	234
Upton K. Guthery, D.....	130	101	106	106	108	107	75	250	130	84	1197	
Thomas Brown, Pro.....	2	5	6	4	1	5	3	2	2	35		
John F. Flynn, Soc. Lab.....	1	6	3	17	7	17	8	6	15	1	81	
James A. Gratt, Union.....		1		4	1		1				7	
For Judge Sup. Court.												
William T. Spear, R.....	258	138	159	182	171	128	75	130	138	52	1432	234
Hugh L. Nichols, D.....	130	101	105	106	108	109	75	248	132	84	1198	
Mahlon Rouch, Pro.....	2	5	6	6	3	2	5	2	2	34		
Daniel W. Wallace, Soc. L.....	6	5	3	16	7	16	8	2	14	1	83	
Arthur A. Brown, Union.....		1		4	1		1				7	
Board of Public Works												
W. G. Johnston, R.....	258	140	159	182	172	129	75	134	139	52	1441	233
T. Dwight Paul, D.....	130	99	106	105	106	109	75	255	129	84	1208	
Robert Candy, Pro.....	2	5	6	6	3	2	5	2	2	36		
Thomas F. Smith, Soc. L.....	6	6	3	16	7	16	8	8	14	1	85	
John A. Sheffield, Union.....		1		4	1						6	
Clerk Supreme Court.												
Josiah B. Allen, R.....	256	139	158	182	169	128	71	131	139	52	1428	235
David S. Fisher, D.....	131	97	104	100	110	74	217	130		84	1193	
Lames L. Swan, Pro.....	3	5	6	4	1	6	3	2	2	37		
Fred'k Pandorf, Soc. L.....	6	6	3	17	7	16	8	7	14	1	85	
Martin Krumm, Union.....		1		4	1						6	
Dairy and Food Com.												
Joseph E. Blackburn, R.....	255	144	158	182	172	128	76	131	133	52	1431	343
John Baker, D.....	133	97	109	107	106	110	74	240	128	84	1188	
Walter M. Hills, Pro.....	2	5	5	5	3	2	2	2	2	30		
E. E. Applegarth, Soc. L.....	6	4	3	16	7	16	8	7	14	1	82	
Seth H. Ellis, Union.....		1		4	1		1	6			13	
For Congress												
Robert W. Taylor, R.....	253	123	157	181	170	132	70	131	137	53	1417	167
Charles C. Weybrecht, D.....	138	100	113	116	111	116	80	253	134	84	1250	
George C. Harvey, Pro.....	1	2	5	4	3	2	6	2	3	2	30	
Samuel Barton, Soc. L.....	6	4	3	16	7	15	8	5	14	1	79	
L. B. Logan, Union.....				4	1						5	
Circuit Court, Long Term												
Martin L. Smyser, R.....	257	141	150	175	169	130	75	132	139	52	1420	220
Richard M. Voorhes, D.....	132	99	105	106	111	112	76	249	131	84	1200	
Circuit Court, Short Term												
John D. Van Deman, R.....	258	140	160	184	169	131	75	131	139	52	1439	234
John M. Swartz, D.....	132	99	106	103	111	110	75	250	131	84	1205	
Representative, Vacancy.												
W. E. Moulton, R.....	243	137	159	170	166	127	72	129	135	49	1397	168
Daniel Harmon, D.....	148	97	106	107	112	111	76	252	130	87	1229	
Samuel H. Rockhill, Pro.....	2	5	6	3	3	2	5	2	1	2	34	
Robert Legg, Soc. L.....	6	5	3	16	7	16	8	6	14	1	82	
Enos H. Brosius, Union.....		2		4	1						7	
Clerk of Courts.												
Thomas W. Casselman, R.....	257	137	158	186	168	126	75	136	140	52	1495	322
R. G. Williams, D.....	130	89	107	102	107	112	75	243	131	84	1173	
Charles B. Heckman, P. O.....	3	6	5	6	2	1	3	1	2	38		
Nicholas Wetlich, Soc. L.....	6	5	3	15	7	16	8	5	14	1	80	
Byron B. Bowman, Union.....		2		4	1						7	
County Auditor.												
William M. Reed, R.....	271	140	162	189	179	141	77	171	145	52	1539	427
Rhodes I. Gregory, D.....	117	92	106	99	101	103	72	212	125	85	1112	
Wm. D. Rafsneider, Pro.....	3	6	5	6	2	2	5	3	1	2	35	
Charles Pfrman, Soc. L.....	6	4	3	14	7	11	8	5	13	1	75	
James N. Tracy, Union.....		2		4	1						7	
County Commissioner.												
Richard B. Crawford, R.....	249	141	155	173	174	132	75	133	132	53	1465	291
Ed. J. Meyer, D.....	137	99	113	113	102	109	75	200	137	84	1171	
Emory Howenstine, Pro.....	3	5	5	5	4	2	5	2	1	2	36	
Roger Kirk, Soc. L.....	6	3	3	16	7	13	8	1	13	1	71	
George W. Shrock, Union.....		1	1	5	1						8	
County Surveyor.												
John H. Hoover, R.....	256	140	155	182	169	130	75	132	138	52	1434	223
Oliver W. Holl, D.....	133	98	116	106	112	108	75	250	130	85	1211	
J. Calvin Dager, Soc. L.....	6	5	3	16	7	15	8	6	13	1	80	
William H. Martin, Union.....		1		4	1						6	
Infirmary Director.												
Jacob M. Howenstine, R.....	251	137	157	175	165	125	73	129	142	50	1395	196
John Sheets, D.....	134	100	106	103	110	109	70	259	132	82	1199	
Peter J. Palmer, Pro.....	2	5	5	6	3	2	5	3	1	3	30	
William Seaton, Soc. L.....	6	5	3	16	7	15	8	7	14	1	93	
Emanuel Feese, Union.....		1		4	1						5	
John McKane, Ind.....		2	1	10	1	3	7				29	
For Coroner.												
Harry M. Schuffell, R.....	228	117	119	160	147	109	59	101	136	53	1232	
George V. Ess, D.....	162	125	147	130	132	134	90	275	134	85	1412	150
W. O. Baker, Pro.....	1	5	5	4	2	2	3	1	2	25		
William H. Miller, Soc. L.....	6	4	3	16	7	13	8	6	11	1	78	
Washington Miller, Union.....		1		4	1						6	

WISCONSIN.

A RIDE WITH DOGS.

A NOVEL TEAM USED BY A MINNESOTA MAN.

Traveled to California With Wife and Child Drawn by Six Dogs—Two Hundred Miles on the Railroad—Over Long Trail.

Mr. and Mrs. Blandy are a Minnesota couple who have just made a most remarkable journey. Leaving their home at Brainerd, Minn., one year ago, they have traveled by dog team clear to California, and are now in camp at Sweetwater, in that far-off state.

The Blandys wanted to make a trip to the Pacific coast. They wanted to go leisurely, so as to see the country. Economy was an object, as was also an opportunity to earn something en route. So Mr. Blandy and his wife decided to travel by dog team.

"Dogs are used in the arctic regions," argued Mr. Blandy, "why not in the temperate zone?"

No one advanced conclusive reasons against his novel project, and Mr. Blandy proceeded to fit up his conveyance. This consists of a small spring wagon with one seat and covered with canvas, the whole outfit weighing 210 pounds with the baggage of the travelers. Mrs. Blandy and her baby occupied the seat, while Mr. Blandy sits in front on a roll of blankets and a tent, from which perch he drives his dogs. These are six in number, huge cross-bred St. Bernard and Newfoundland, powerful of muscle and kind of disposition. In the rear of the wagon is a rack of shelves, containing dishes and provisions, while pots, kettles and an oil stove are hung from hooks above the rack. The back end of the wagon is made to let down and supported by a stick, serves as a dining table.

When seen by a representative of the San Francisco Call in the camp at Sweetwater, Mr. Blandy had a tin can and a paint brush in hand, and was "going the rounds" among his dogs, painting their feet with tannate of glycerine to prevent sensitiveness. I learned this at college," Mr. Blandy will tell you, "when I engaged in athletic sports and my feet became sensitive." When traveling over rough roads he makes applications of this preparation every evening to insure his animals against suffering, and the faithful creatures seem to like the operation, for they look at their master with gratitude and affection.

"These dogs are far ahead of any horses," Mr. Blandy said, emphatically, when some one suggested that Shetland ponies would be preferable. "Why, dogs will carry you through the snow to a safe, warm place and horses would give out on you. And didn't we travel 210 miles on the railroad. Horses couldn't walk ties and carry you over long trestles a mile and three-quarters in length as our dogs did. I wouldn't take 50 horses for one of our dogs. Would I Bruce?" and he patted a great shaggy yellow dog on the head.

When the Blandys set out from Brainerd, Minn., with their queer rig and \$25 in cash to attempt this unusual undertaking many people declared it was impossible. No wagers were made, no time limits were given. Mr. and Mrs. Blandy simply started out to do what they were confident they could accomplish—namely, to be drawn across the continent by dogs for the purpose of seeing the country, earning their living as they progressed. And so they pushed along, following the Northern Pacific railroad, and, not being pressed for time, they traveled at a speed that was convenient to the character of the country they crossed—never traveling less than ten miles a day, reaching a daily maximum of 32 miles (at one time covering 86 miles in two days and stopping in towns to sell pictures or pick up a few dollars by painting advertisements on the canvas of their wagon.

The Blandys always leave towns amid a roar of cheers and laughter. When they are about to start Mr. Blandy walks among his dogs, and, stooping down, adjusts all their feet so as to prevent the entanglement of limbs in harness, quickly steps into the low wagon, seats himself in the bedding and tent, and, with lines in hand, he calls to the dogs, and they are off.

There is nothing slow about these dogs—they trot off at a good gallop, rising a big dust, and never walking except when climbing hills. When asked if he ever walks Mr. Blandy replied: "It would take a professional runner to keep up with my dogs," but, perhaps, he finds the speed up hill sometimes convenient for his own walking and his dogs' pulling. At any rate all the wonder-stricken villagers give the Blandys a screaming send-off when they are favored with a visit. You may hear some one in the crowd remark that "Blandy ought to be arrested for cruelty to animals," but a look at the well-fed and well-groomed dogs belies these words.

Worth Remembering.

In the woods we see that amongst the mosses and brambles there is no jostling or heart burning. The elderberry on the edge of the swamp is not anxious to be the barberry beside the stone wall. The lichen clings with fond tenacity to its own place on the rock. The chestnuts and the oaks show no dissatisfaction with their qualities and situations. An expression of content reigns supreme in the forest. The trees stand in their places where God plants them, send their roots down to drink in the water courses of the earth, lift their leaves up to drink in the upper air, away and yield to every wind that beats them, drop their yellow foliage without a cry.

TO CARE FOR KID GLOVES.

If Put on Properly They Last Four Times as Long as Ordinarily.

"There are three things," said the proverb, "which can only be managed by coaxing—a kid glove a fire and a non."

Certainly all three require gentle methods. Rough handling is especially disastrous to kid gloves; jerking them on is certain to tear them. Always put on a pair of new kid gloves long enough before they are to be worn to allow of due deliberation in the task. Much depends upon the way in which this is done. When you purchase a pair of fine gloves insist that they shall be fitted in the store; then if there are any flaws they will be detected before the gloves are paid for and taken away.

Cheap gloves are always a risk, and should never be bought except at a reliable store.

Some of the best shops keep a good line of gloves at low prices, which are well worth buying for common wear. They are strong and well made, though not fine, and serve excellently well for shopping and morning walks or for bad weather.

In putting on a glove, always be careful to get each finger straight. Coax each one on by rubbing gently between finger and thumb, and do not draw on the thumb until the fingers are down to the very ends.

In taking on, turn the wrist over the fingers and take hold of the ends of the fingers through the wrist; it wears a glove out badly to pull it off by catching at the finger ends. Pull the glove into shape and lay away carefully. Keep silk to match each shade and mend as soon as a break appears. The old proverb, "A stitch in time saves nine," is especially applicable to gloves. Glove mending is delicate work which requires both skill and dexterity, and when well done pays admirably for the pains taken.

A flask of glove powder should form one of the adjuncts to every toilet table and a pretty glove stretcher is another.

French women say that American mothers fail sadly in the respect that they do not instruct their daughters in the art of putting on their gloves.

"American girls," they say, "come down stairs pulling their gloves on as they go. Now, a French woman never thinks of leaving her room until she has put on her gloves, any more than she would come out buttoning her shoes. This is why a Parisienne's gloves last her four times as long as do an American's."

Buttoning gloves should never be done in a hurry. The wrist should be gently and carefully pulled straight, and the buttons fastened gently into the holes. Use a glove buttoner always; it ruins both the buttonholes and fingers to button them without. The loop buttoner is better than the ordinary looks.

When you buy a new pair of gloves, always sew the buttons before wearing. Then the annoyance of having the buttons drop off when you are in full toilet will be avoided. If your gloves lace, be careful to lace them evenly, hook opposite to hook. This is as necessary, or more so, with gloves than with shoes or a bodice, and is just as disastrous to the fit of one as of the other.

New Uses for Kerosene.

Kerosene oil is good for many things besides fuel and lamp oil. It should always be substituted for soap in cleaning shellacked floors. Use a cupful of a pint of lukewarm water—hot water spoils the varnish—and wipe with a floor mop or a soft cloth. After scrubbing oilcloth, if a little kerosene is rubbed on it and rubbed dry, the colors of the oilcloth will be wonderfully freshened and improved by the process.

For removing rust nothing is equal to kerosene. If the article is badly rusted pour the oil into a pan and lay with the rusted surface in the oil so as to cover it. Leave for as long as it may be necessary for the oil to penetrate the rust; then wipe off and polish with sand soap or rub with bath towel according to the article to be cleaned. When your lamp chimneys are smoked newspaper, wet with kerosene, is much better than water for cleaning them, and after they are washed the same medium polishes them beautifully. Only be very careful to rub all the oil off before using the lamp or it will have a bad odor. The objectionable odor so often noticed with lamps and oil stoves comes from oil which is spilled in filling and left to dry, instead of being wiped off.

On washday cut up a quarter of a cake of soap into the wash boiler, and allow it to dissolve, which it will do by the time the water comes to a boil. Then stir in a tumbler of kerosene and put in the sheets, towels, pillowcases, etc.—that is, the clothes that are not badly soiled. Boil for fifteen minutes, stirring frequently, then rinse rubbing them out in the rinsing to wash out the soap. This is all the washing they need, and you will find them all clean and ready for the bluing. The kerosene dissolves the dirt and whitens the clothes without injury to the fabric. Kerosene oil is also an effective remedy for burns fully equal to linseed oil. It contains the remedial qualities of vaseline, but is much less soothing application and the odor is, of course, objectionable.

New Mouse Silks.

The new mouse silks are watered across the width in irregular stripes, and the lattice-work patterns seem to be one of the season's fancies for both plain and moiré silk. Basket checks are woven in some of the new autumn silks, which have a small brocade pattern scattered over them.

A woman may know just what to say, but she invariably adds more to it.

CHANGE IN HOG LOTS.

The Necessity is Still Greater as a Preventative of Hog Cholera.

Among the important recommendations, for meeting the hog cholera, in the absence of an absolute cure, good sanitary conditions stand very high. Filth, bad water and surroundings that invite disease should be guarded against, for even though they may have no direct effect in the causation of cholera, they can hardly fail to lower the condition of the animals and thus make them succumb more readily to cholera when it comes.

To give such conditions as general good health demands, arrangements, says Iowa Homestead, should be made to change the quarters where the hogs are kept with reasonable frequency. To keep hogs on the same ground year after year means to keep them filthy, even with the best care one can take, and on general principles alone the quarters should be changed as often as possible and a crop or two raised on the old hog lot before hogs are put back on it. The necessity for such change is still greater if, as some now claim, hog cholera is not contagious but infectious—that is, that hogs do not take the disease from each other but from the soil, which becomes impregnated with cholera germs.

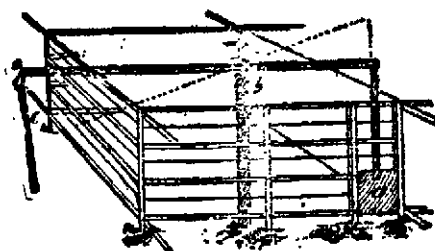
The facts about hog cholera are so various and often so apparently contradictory that it requires a good deal of courage to say of it that such and such things are absolutely true in regard to it. It has for a long time been regarded as a contagious disease, passing from one animal to another by contact, inhalation, effluvia, or contact with excretions, etc.

Some recent investigators, however, now claim that it is infectious—that soil becomes infected with the germs and that these may lie dormant for a long time, to awaken again into activity when favorable conditions occur.

Some evidence of the truth of this matter is adduced, and while we do not accept it as absolutely proved, yet it may be true. If so, it is all the more reason why hog lots should be changed frequently, and the ground thoroughly cultivated for two or three seasons before hogs are kept on them again.

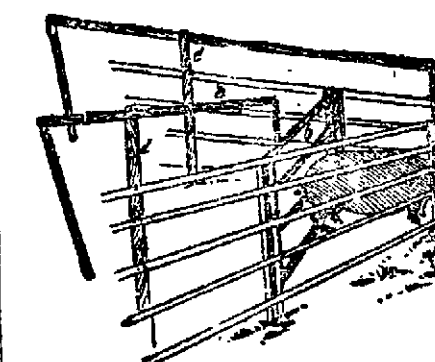
How to Handle Hogs.

The device shown in the accompanying illustration for handling hogs when they are to be rung or for other purposes, is very useful on the ordinary farm. Fig. 1 represents a chute and



Device for Opening Gate.

gates which will shut behind and before the hog and hold him in position. There is just room enough for him to stick his nose out and while in this position rings can be inserted. The sides of the chutes must be much closer together than shown in the engraving, so that the hog cannot turn about. In fact the width should be just sufficient



Hog Chute.

to allow a hog to pass through. Fig. 2 represents the side view of another gate and pen so arranged that the door can be opened and shut without getting into the pen. These devices are so convenient about the hog lots that it is a surprise to me that more of them are not in use.—B. G. Bush, in American Agriculturist.

Must Do It Yourself.

The man who expects to make a living by means of poultry culture must give his personal attention to the care of the fowls. This does not mean that he must necessarily do all the feeding and perform all the work about the poultry house with his own hands. He can have a hired man or several of them, but these men must do their work immediately under the supervision of the owner. The hired man must not be allowed any discretionary powers. It is safe to assume that he does not know anything about his job except what is told him, and if you can get a man who will follow directions absolutely and does not set up his judgment in opposition to the orders given him, you have found a jewel. Thoroughly trained poultrymen can be induced to take charge of another's poultry plant for a sufficient consideration, but they come high. They are not to be thought of in connection with a plant of a few hundred birds. Men of such training don't have to seek employment of other people, and if elect to engage themselves, they will demand at least as good wages as they can earn working for themselves.

Poultry keeping is not a kid glove occupation. Success is not possible without actual participation in the daily routine of duties. Any ordinary assistance which may be available will be worse than no help apart from the constant presence and oversight of the owner.

A Healing Touch

that quickly and permanently cures all skin diseases. The only one that applies.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Pure blood with all the advantages of health, vigor and vitality is produced by

HEISKELL'S Blood & Liver Pills

40 cents a box. Sold by all druggists. JOHN W. HEISKELL & CO., 481 Commercial St., Philadelphia.

Frazer Axle Grease

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE

Not affected by Heat or Cold. Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris and World's Fair.

Manufactured by **FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO.**
Factories: Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

IF YOU HAVE NOT

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

it is only one of many indications that your liver is out of order. Use a remedy of

50 YEARS

standing, that has acquired a reputation for curing Liver complaints—such as

SELLERS' CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

They are easy to take, will improve your complexion and relieve you of those low spirits, sleepless nights, sick headache, costiveness and biliousness.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists, 25c.

AS GOOD AS GOLD

and much more easy to take care of—affording you ease and comfort at the same time—is an investment in one of our real estate bargains. Vacant lots, houses and business property.

James R. Dunn

Stone Block

10 CENTS

In Stamps or Silver will secure a copy of

GARDEN SPOTS

OF THE South

One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write J. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-day tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address,
JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.

A LOCAL DISEASE

CATARRH

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well-known specific.

Ely's Cream Balm

It is quickly Absorbent. Gives relief at once. Cleanses the Nasal Passage. Allays Inflammation. Relieves and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine. No Mercury. No Injurious Drug. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c. at Druggists or by mail **ELY BROTHERS, 56, Warren Street, New York.**

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

- TRAVELER'S REGISTER -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time										Central Standard				A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
										Bellevue				5:50			
Westward.										Bridgeport				6:15	1:45		
										Unionville				7:45	3:15		
										New Philadelphia				8:45	4:15		
										Dover				9:11	5:30	4:58	1:38
										Justin				9:41	6:00	4:29	1:08
										Muscatell				10:00	6:28	4:54	1:35
										Saint Fulton				11:00	7:28	5:54	2:35
										Waverly				9:25	4:50	5:19	
										Waverly				6:45	10:12	5:40	
										Seville				6:45	10:12	5:45	
										Chippewa Lake				7:15	10:45	5:58	
										Wood				7:15	10:37	6:07	
										Lester				7:26	10:49	6:19	
										Brooklyn				8:14	11:34	7:04	
										Cleveland				9:01	12:04	7:16	
										Lorain Branch.				12	16	16	
										A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		
										Lester				8:45	10:50	6:45	
										Graton				9:36	11:07	6:56	8:35
										Elyria				9:05	11:31	7:16	
										Lorain				9:15	11:25	7:30	8:45

Stacy Llewellyn Sentenced for Highway Robbery.

CHANGED HIS PLEA TO GUILTY.

Must Serve Three Years for a Crime Committed in Canton—James H. Hoyt to Speak—Other Items of General Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, Nov. 7.—Stacy Llewellyn, a character well known in Canton, changed his plea to guilty this morning, and was sentenced to the Ohio penitentiary by Judge McCarty for a term of three years. Llewellyn was indicted for highway robbery, having robbed Frank Bradley in Canton. When arraigned he entered a plea of not guilty and counsel was assigned him. About Canton he was known as "Turkey" Llewellyn.

Court was resumed this morning in room No. 1, Judge McCarty presiding. Judge Taylor will not return from Carrollton until Wednesday, and the first case assigned to him for trial is that of John Charters vs. Turenne Getz, of Massillon. The damage case of Jesse Hough-ton's administratrix vs. the W. & L. E. Railway Company is also assigned for trial Wednesday. The plaintiff is represented by Thayer, Weber & Thayer and Baldwin & Young, and Day, Lynch & Day and Souders & Dempsey are retained in the defense.

The Hon. James H. Hoyt, of Cleveland, will address the Republicans of Canton Monday night. Mr. Hoyt is one of the most eloquent orators in Ohio, and will be given a rousing reception. A good sized delegation is expected from Massillon.

A partial dividend of ten per cent has been ordered in the assignment of Peter G. Albright, of Massillon. The resignation of the guardian of Effie and Vinton Kerstetter, of Lawrence township, has been accepted. Statement of claims allowed and final account has been filed in the assignment of Henry L. Eckard, of Tuscarawas township.

A marriage license has been granted to Louis J. Jennings and Mary C. Miller, of Navarre.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Last week in the demise of James McConnell, farmer, there passed away another of the good old folks of our community. As far back as the writer remembers, he pictures James McConnell and his wife, Eliza, driving one horse in an old-fashioned phaeton regularly once or twice a week down Akron, Prospect and Main streets, to town. They had no higher ambition than to be known as plain farmers. Mr. McConnell was a man of more than the average ability. He was noted far and wide as a man of extraordinary good judgment and implicit honesty. Of eccentricities he had more than his share. He was aggressive in precept and practice. "I do my own preaching and my own doctoring" was an oft-repeated remark of this old friend. He lived nine years beyond four score and the world can draw its own conclusion.

He was born September 22, 1809, in Lancaster county, Pa., and was a descendant of that good old Scotch Presbyterian stock that settled on the Susquehanna in the latter part of the last century. He was married twice. His first wife was Hannah Bowman, first cousin to Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist church, and their descendants were ten children, forty-eight grandchildren and fifty-three great-grandchildren. His second wife, Mrs. Eliza Clay, sister of Mrs. Noah Madison, bore him no children.

He came to Ohio more than fifty years ago and thirty-six years he lived on a part of what is known as the Clay farm in Jackson township, north of Massillon. A contemporary and life long friend of Warren C. Richards, S. Hunt, George Harsh and Judge Anson Pease, he had many of the same exemplary qualities. After the death of his wife, a few years ago, he took up residence southwest of town with the Croft family and it was at their home that he passed peacefully away. At the funeral service, conducted by the Revs. S. Sprinkle and Nathan E. Moffit, six grandsons, L. E., C. M. and Amos McConnell, Edward Warren and Will Miller, acted as bearers.

"Old Mac," as he called himself and by his near old friends, loved to be called, "is just away." "I cannot say and I will not say that he is dead—He's just away; With a cheery smile and a wave of his hand, He has wandered into an unknown land, And left us dreaming how very fair It needs must be since he lingers there." Massillon, Nov. 5, 1898. W. E. N.

BEGIN LAYING PIPE.

First Ground is Broken in Front Street for Gas Mains. A force of workmen employed by the East Ohio Gas Company began digging trenches this morning, for the laying of pipe. The first ground was broken in Front street, and work will continue on streets requiring two-inch pipes, as the connection for the larger mains have not yet arrived. Two forces will be employed. The second will lay the pipe and will follow directly in the wake of the trench diggers.

It has been fully demonstrated that Ely's Cream Balm is a specific for Nasal Catarrh and cold in the head. This distinction has been achieved only as the result of continued successful use. A morbid condition of the membrane in the nasal passages can be cured by this purifying and healing treatment. Sold by druggists or it will be mailed for 50 cents by Ely Brothers' 56 Warren Street, New York. It spreads over the membrane, is absorbed and relief is immediate.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only Hood's.

THE CLIMBING.

The Method by Which Australian Savages Secure Necessities of Life.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the Australian savages have developed some effective methods of tree-climbing which illustrate the old adage. Not only have many Australian trees a large girth, but they are very tall—in fact, in Australia occur the tallest trees in the world.

According to Von Mueller, the botanist, a species of Eucalyptus attains a greater height in Australia than does the giant Sequoia in California. It is said that Eucalyptus trees have been measured which are more than 450 feet high. Between them and the Sequoia, however, there is no comparison as to beauty: for the Eucalyptus is only a naked stem surmounted by a few straggling branches, while the abundant and graceful foliage of the giant Redwood is perhaps its greatest charm.

How to climb such trees was the problem the Australian chose to solve. As the trunks are often too large around for him to clasp and "shin up" boy-fashion, he had to invent new devices. According to an eye-witness, Carl Lumholtz, the following is the method adopted in Queensland.

When a tree is to be climbed, the native goes to the scrub and finds a suitable piece of Calamus, a tough climbing plant. As he carries no knife, he uses his teeth to cut the tough wood, and by alternately biting and breaking he finally secures his climbing-whip, which may be eighteen feet long. It is called kamin. Having knotted one end of this, and having wiped all perspiration from his hands that they may not slip, he seizes the knot with the left hand, throws the other end round the trunk, and after a few efforts catches it with his right. Giving the kamin a couple of twists about the right arm, he plants the right foot against the tree, extending the arms directly in front and keeping his body as far from the trunk as possible. He then proceeds to walk up the tree, moving a kamin a little higher at each step. As he ascends the unknotted end permits the implement to be adjusted to the ever-decreasing size of the tree.

The process is much easier to describe than it is to perform. It is, in fact, so laborious that the climber must stop after a few steps to recover breath. In coming down, the process is reversed. It is much easier.

In the case of a very large and smooth tree the climber sometimes chops niches in it for his big toe. He takes his tomahawk in his mouth, and in order to use it, removes the kamin from his right arm and winds it round his right thigh, thus freeing his working arm to cut a niche or two. This he repeats until he reaches the limbs.

Elsewhere in Australia a short rope, made of vegetable fiber and supplied with wooden handles, takes the place of the withie just described; in this case the tree-trunk is embraced between the legs, and the process is more like "shinning."

Or again, the rope is passed round the tree and then is just around the small of the climber's back. The rope is grasped in the hands and is carried upwards by repeated hitches, the feet and body being adjusted very much as in the first process.

If the tree to be ascended is a small one, the Australian adopts a simpler method—simply embraces it with his left arm and mounts by means of notches which he cuts with a tomahawk in the right hand; into these notches he inserts the big toe.

In their use of the toes the Australians are, so to speak, very handy; in many other ways they supplement the hands. In crawling upon an enemy, for instance, through the grass, a native will grasp as many as six spears in the toes and drag them behind him. The women are said to employ the great-toe of the right foot when they are twining rushes into baskets. If they be apprehended from a native it is not enough that you watch his hands; you must also watch his toes. The following is narrated as a test of their clever use of the toes: A sixpence being placed upon the ground, a native picked up the coin with the big and first toes, bent his leg up behind him and carried the coin to his hand without bending the body in the slightest.

It may be asked what special need the Australian savage has to climb trees.

The answer is that, in addition to the necessity of procuring bark for his canoes and huts, nothing less important than his dinner depends upon his ability to climb. A large number of the smaller animals of Australia used as food are tree-livers, as also some large snakes which the Australian is especially fond of, to say nothing of honey-bees for whose stored sweetness he is as eager as Bruin himself. So it is that he has developed marvelous skill and fearlessness in ascending the tallest trees. Even the women climb, but they are not so skilful as the men. —H. W. Henshaw.

Waiting for the Bird.

A small boy who had a great dislike for school returned home for dinner a little earlier than usual.

"Tommy, you naughty boy, you have been playing truant," said his mother; "a little dicky bird came in at the window and told me so."

The next morning Tommy set out for school as usual. During the morning his mother heard a noise from the far end of the kitchen and, looking around there, saw Tommy crouched under the table.

"Tommy, you rascal, what are you doing there?" Seeing that he was discovered he crawled out and, holding up a brick which he had by him, said: "I was waitin' to croak that dicky bird." —Chicago Times-Herald.

The Care of Children's Teeth.

The care of the teeth cannot be too early. If a child loses those of the first set prematurely the jaw contracts, there being nothing to prevent it from so doing; the second teeth have not room to stand properly and are crowded. Particles of food lodging between the teeth cause them to decay early. It is a wise precaution to teach a child to pass a thread of silk or dental floss between the teeth after eating, as well as to brush them regularly. Salt and water is a good antiseptic, and answers for a dentifrice as well as many more elaborate and more expensive preparations. —Ladies' Home Journal.

FOR SEASICKNESS.

Sailors' Always Ready to Prescribe When He Finds You Are a Victim.

Sailors' dishes, at least those that go into the forecastle, are not very numerous, nor can they be said to be elegantly prepared. But what he lacks in choiceness of dishes Jack makes up in variety of names.

Beginning with the staff of life, which in Jack's estimation is not bread but beef, he invariably calls it "junk," and in its pickled state "salt pork." When taken out of the pickle cask it is often slimy and savoury; but, so long as it will hold together and a man can't lean up against the smell of it, Jack maintains unwavering faith in it as a nutritious article of diet, and firmly believes that all foreigners are inferior to Brits because Brits can eat and do stow away more beef.

When Jack's beef is cut up into small pieces and made into soup, Jack calls it "scouse," and if the "scouse" has added to it a lid or crust of dough, he calls it "sea pie." But for making a "sea pie" par excellence, in Jack's estimation, nothing can equal a "parson's face," "parson's face" in his vocabulary being a bullock's head.

Jack's bread is not served out to him in loaves, nor in dainty rolls, but in biscuits. When new, they are usually as hard as flint, and when they have been aboard ship some time they are liable to get mouldy. If at any time baker's bread finds its way into the forecastle, Jack will not say, "Pass the loaf," but "Pass the soft tack" or more likely "Sing the tommy this way."

Butter Jack refers to as grease, and sometimes, "slapey," and which it is more than usually rank, he calls it "slush," thus indicating its blood-recklessness to that odiferous refuse of fat which finds its way from the galley to the slush-kit, and which sailors use for cleaning tar from their hands.

Boiled rice Jack has christened "fraud," and has unlimited contempt for it, being of opinion that after a mess of it one turn round the windlass is sufficient to work off all the strength it yields him. Pease pudding, made of split yellow peas, he also regards with suspicion, and after a mess of it signifies his contempt for it by tightening his belt.

Pork, for a wonder, in Jack's vocabulary retains its proper name. But although he gives it no new name, he assigns to it a new and novel use. He prescribes it as an infallible remedy for seasickness. When you are in the throes of "rockity-ock," and your eyes are as lustreless as a dead cod-fish in his sympathetic way, will sheer alongside and say: "All aback, mate, eh?"

You murmur, "Oh, leave me alone." And surmising from your look and tone that you are a fit subject for his recipe he says: "Take my advice, mate, and try a bit of fat pork."

What an average landsman would call suet pudding Jack calls "duff," and if it has a few raisins sprinkled in he calls it "plum-duff"; potatoes he calls "spuds," and "murfishes"; mustered he calls a "pilot"; tarts and all such fancy things he calls "tantalings," and tomatoes, which in Mediterranean ports are cheap and plentiful, he perverts into "tummytoes" and "tummy-ta-toes."

But for variety and sonorosity of names the most extraordinary item on Jack's bill of fare is a mess which might not inaptly be called "hash." It is made of soaked ship-biscuits and chopped meat, is seasoned with pepper and salt, and occasionally—as a special luxury—flavored with an onion. The several ingredients are beaten up together and it is put into the oven to brown. Jack calls it "panmeat," "silly," "panagelly" and "dry squash."

In conclusion, when Jack has made a good meal, he says he has had a downright "buster," and is "full up to the hatches." —Tit-Bits.

Tables Turned on the Joker.

"I suppose you know," said Brown, "that Smith is an inveterate joker. He never seems to be happy unless he is getting off some of his wretched jokes upon his friends. He has just passed through an experience that may subside him if, indeed, it does not break him entirely of the habit of joking."

"Last month Smith and Jones went up north on a combined hunting and fishing trip. Smith is a crank on fishing, but cares nothing about hunting, while on the other hand, Jones goes in for hunting, and fails to see where the fun comes in from holding a fishing rod all day long."

"Jones' sole ambition on the trip was to kill a bear. He said so much about it that Smith conceived one of his practical jokes and proceeded to put it into effect. Borrowing an old bear's skin and using a few pieces of rotten log, he managed to shape an object that from the distance somewhat resembled a bear. Then he casually remarked that while fishing he had noticed some bear tracks."

"This excited Jones, who immediately insisted that Smith should point out the spot. Nothing loth, Smith led the way to the spot where he had prepared the dummy and then gave way to Jones who moved cautiously forward."

"Suddenly Jones threw his gun to his shoulder and fired, then he dropped his gun and fled, yelling for Smith to do likewise."

"Smith roared with laughter at the success of his ruse and might have been laughing yet had he not been startled by a heavy crashing in the underbrush near him. Then he gasped. It didn't matter what Jones had fired at there was a sure enough bear coming and it was headed directly for Smith. "Smith managed to reach a tree, with only the loss of his coat tails, where he remained until rescued four hours later by Jones and an excited crowd of campers." —Detroit Free Press.

TOLD BY FIGURES.

There are in circulation at the present time coins bearing the names of emperors who lived 2,000 years ago.

There are three times as many muscles in the tail of the cat as there are in the human hand and wrist.

The Illinois Central railroad provides special inducements for investment in its stock by employees, 733 of whom are now registered stockholders in the corporation, with total holdings of 2,536 shares.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor and on account of the perspiration cooling the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

It is stated that the merchandise carried by rail in the United States, double the amount of land carriage of all the other nations of the earth combined. This means that the 70,000,000 people of the United States transport twice as much merchandise as the remaining 1,400,000 of mankind.

Mamma—Well, dear, how did you like the kindergarten? Edith—I didn't like it a bit. The teacher put me on a chair and told me to sit there for the present. And I sat and sat, and she never gave me the present.

"Yes it is painful in its unsightliness." "I suppose you object to it because it makes the young women look so mannish?" "No. What I dislike is the manner in which it makes the young men look girlish."—Judge.

"Yes," remarked the cheerful idiot in an absentminded manner, "it was a clear case." "What was?" asked the shoe clerk boarder unthinkingly. "The showcase, of course," answered the cheerful idiot with lightning celerity.

"I see," remarked Mrs. Shooter, "that they are going to put all those dangerous trolleys under ground; why is that, George?" George (gruffly)—I suppose because they want to get some of their old patrons back.—Brooklyn Life.

Old Lady (on ocean steamer)—Mercy me! Is this all one ship? Traveled Granddaughter—Why, yes, grandma, and we haven't walked a quarter the length of it yet. "Land sakes! How near will we be to Europe when we get to the other end?"

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORN, 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhoea. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
(Gentle and safe for the hair)
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color.
Cures scalp diseases & itching.
50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartily Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.
Substitution the fraud of the day
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

The woman who has a heavy task before her—dishes to wash or a floor to scrub has a friend in this great cleaner

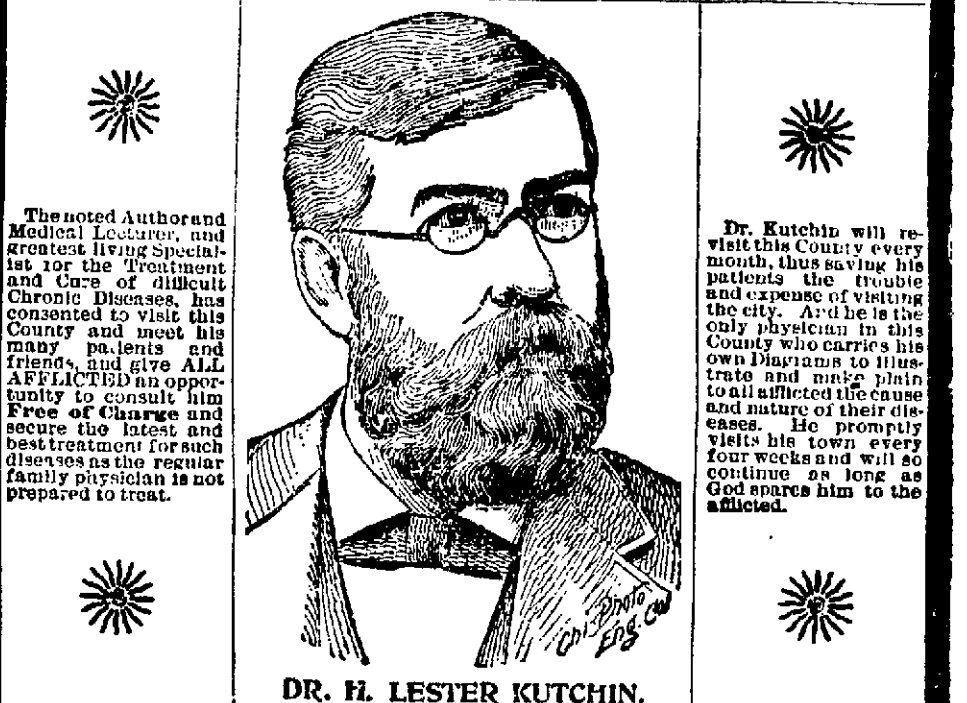
GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

Harmless, yet efficient—costs so little the mite is never missed. Largest package—Greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin
EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,
Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
The Doctor treats no acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Causes given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he has cured. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 12,000 cases. He has given up as incurable, many of which have been cured. He has cured many of the following: Blindness, Deafness, and a Large Number of Cases of Chronic Diseases of the Head, Face, Eyes, Ears, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Blood and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Rits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headaches, Neuritis, Hypertension of the Blood, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, and all chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.
The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and has advantages which lead to the lot of but few. After attending the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and graduating with the highest honors, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improving his knowledge of the best Medical Colleges, and several times visited the best Medical Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improving his knowledge of the best Medical Colleges, and several times visited the best Medical Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.
Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess. Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors. He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he is able to cure the disease at the source, and not merely to relieve the symptoms. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT
Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate and feeble. Child do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him, or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were in contact with each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.
Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Loss of Manhood, and Development of Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from impudent habits of youth, or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, Dr. Kutchin quickly cures. Cancer, Tumors, Fibroid and Prolapsed Uterus cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

17 Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Dr. Kutchin will examine and treat the case of your disease, and if it can be cured, he will remove it from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Nov. 24th, '98.
ORRVILLE, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23.
Consultation, Examination and Advice. FREE.
All visits made every 28 days.
ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

To Mackinac
NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS
COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago
No other line offers a panorama of 450 miles of equal variety and interest.

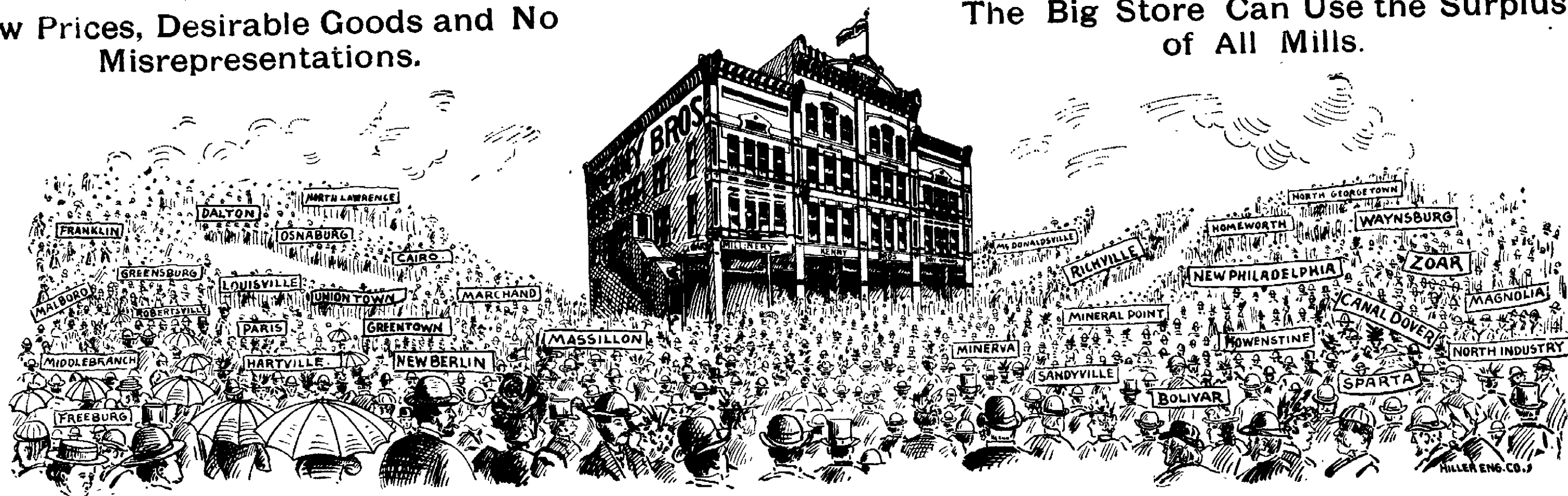
FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN
Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE SOO" MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.

LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, \$27; from Toledo, \$14; from Detroit, \$12.50.

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN
CLEVELAND, PUT-IN-BAY AND TOLEDO.
Send 2c for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHWARTZ, C. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

The Big Store Can Use the Surplus of All Mills.



Personally directed by the agent (MR. C. A. LOCKHART), representing the largest mills in the east. After waiting for several months, we have at last secured this great copyrighted sale for the people of Stark county. In Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse and other eastern cities, the stores holding the Mill End sale were packed to the doors. We believe the Canton public will be just as enthusiastic. Mr. C. A. Lockhart, the agent of the mills, will be present to conduct this sale and dictate the prices. He will explain publicly on our floor, why these great mill contractors take this way of disposing of their gigantic stocks and why they can afford to sell at such astonishingly Low Prices. THE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHTED MILL END SALE, designed and controlled by this agent of the Great Eastern Mills, began here Wednesday morning, November 5th, at 8 30 o'clock. Extra sales people will be present to serve customers promptly, so that our regular trade will be in no way interrupted.

THE YEAR BEGAN AT OUR STORE

This great Mill End Sale is organized by the agents of the Eastern Mills as an outlet for their season's accumulations of short lengths. Think of Millions of yards of Calicoes, Percales, Ginghams, Flannels, Cottons, Tickings, Table Damask, Toweling, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Linings, Draperies, Embroidery, Laces, Ribbons, Cases of Underwear, Corsets, Muslin Underwear, Blankets, etc. All fresh and new, direct from the mills, and to be sold at ACTUAL MILL COST, prices to be all named by the representative of the mills, who will be present to personally conduct the sale. We turn our entire store, with its big force of clerks, to this stranger, so that you may all share in the benefit of this Mill End Sale. To increase the enthusiasm we include in it a lot of our regular goods—New Fall Goods just received, as well as clearing lots in every department. A large force of extra salespeople, so that our regular business will not be interrupted. You can't afford to miss this great sale. Prices never before quoted or thought of.

MUSLINS.

2,000 yards of a nice soft finish 26-inch Muslin for family use. Let yourselves judge the real worth.
MILL END SALE PRICE.....4c

2,000 yards of five Striped Tickings, 16c values,
MILL END SALE PRICE.....10 1/2c

2,000 yards fine even thread Unbleached Cotton, full yard wide. Try to match it at 5c a yard.
MILL END SALE PRICE.....3 1/2c

2,000 yards good 36 inch Bleached Muslin. Great bargain
MILL END SALE PRICE.....3 1/2c

1,500 yards Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, heavy and strong for sheets
MILL END SALE PRICE.....4 1/2c

Unbleached Sheetings, 2 1/2 yards wide, regular 15c Sheet
MILL END SALE PRICE.....9sc

The mill end sale of Blankets will be very unlike anything you have yet beheld in the Blanket world. Anxious buyers will throng the Blanket Department from the opening hour to the closing day of the sale

160 pairs Grey and Tan Blankets that will delight the eyes of every housewife, worth 75c.

MILL END SALE PRICE.....49c

Several cases of good looking blankets, weighing 3 lbs. and really worth \$1, some slight discolorations and manufacturers' imperfections in this lot. But think of \$1 Blankets at

MILL END SALE PRICE.....60c

200 to 300 pairs Tan Blankets, the great 12 1/2 size, weight 5 lbs. If you see them in any other store price below \$2, they will call them bargains.

MILL END SALE PRICE.....\$1.15

Ladies' regular 50c Corsets,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	30c
ALL \$1 00 Royal Worster Corsets,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	89c
\$1 00 K&O Corsets, this sale.....	89c

Ladies' 15c Corset Covers, this sale	9c
" 25c " "	19c
" 39c Chemise, " "	25c
" 50c " "	39c
" 25c Drawers, " "	19c
" 39c " "	25c
" 65c " "	50c
" 75c Gowns, " "	50c
Children's Corset Waists.	9c, 19c and 35c
Ladies' 50c Skirts, nicely made	39c
" 65c " "	50c
" \$1 00 " "	75c
" \$1 25 " "	98c

1,500 yards Linen and Torchon Laces, value 10, 12½, 15c
MILL END SALE PRICE.....5c
Big lot Oriental Laces, value 25c yard.
MILL END SALE PRICE.....9c

15 Cakes Good Laundry Soap.
MILL END SALE PRICE.....25c

Bear in mind that these are not remnants from our stock, but mill ends and sold at these prices as directed by the agent who will be present during this sale to explain why they can afford to make such prices.

The best makes, 1 to 5 yard pieces in all colors and Black,
worth 5c from the piece.
MILL END SALE PRICE, per yd.....1c

We name the regular double fold heavy twilled face Silesia.
in all colors, 1 to 5 yard lengths, that cannot be matched
for 12½c from the full piece.
MILL END SALE PRICE.....4½c

Drab, Slate, Brown and Black. We will cut you any lengths. We and all our esteemed contemporaries must get 15c from full piece.

Ladies' full lined Beaver Jackets, Box Sleeve and front, 4 large Buttons, worth \$6 50,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$5 00
Ladies' Covert Jackets, Army Blue and Tan, Box Sleeve and front, worth \$9 98	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$7 00
Ladies' Kersey Jackets, satin lined, trimmed with cording, all colors, value \$12 50	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$10.00
Satin Lined Covert Jackets, velvet collars, Tan, Army and Royal Blues, value, \$11.50.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$9 00
Ladies' Beaver Strap Trimmed Jackets, value \$5.00,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$3 98
Boucle Capes, Tuffet Trimmed, lined throughout, value \$5.00.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$2.98
Children's Jackets.....	\$1 48 up to \$5 00
Ladies' Suits.....	\$5, \$7, \$10, \$25,
Ladies' Electric Seal Collarets.....	\$3.98 up

50 Children's Hats, Trimmed in Feathers and Ribbons, value \$1 50,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	75c
55 Ladies' Nobby Short Back Sailors, trimmed in Velvets, Fancy Feathers, Aigrets Steel Buckles and Ribbons, value \$2 00,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	98c
100 Ladies' Trimmed Sailors, value \$1 00	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	30c
Ladies' Beautiful Black Velvet Hats, trimmed in Fancy Feathers; Buckles, Tips and Ribbons, value \$5 00,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$3.98
100 Children's Tam O'Shanter, all colors, 25c quality, MILL END SALE PRICE.....	19c
50 Ladies' Handsome Trimmed Hats, value \$2.50, MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$1.48

Full case, yes, designs and colorings by the hundred, medium and dark shades, stripes, checks, plaids a figured of the world fancied 36 inch Sea Island Percales known by every housewife for their substantial wearing and washing qualities. Retailers everywhere at 12½c.

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 7½c

25,000 yards fine yard wide Percale, all choice Patterns, suitable for dresses and waists, regular price 10c,

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 5c

Figured Satins, plain ground work with rich floral designs, weaves and stripes. Usual price for these goods, 12½c.

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 7½c

1,200 yards in the lot of a very fine high chemic finish, Fast Black Satins,

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 12½c

4,000 yards of the well known Simpson Plain Black Best Standard Prints in the world always 5c and 6c, Black and White and Grey and White Prints,

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 1c

6,000 yards Apron Gingham, the real good quality, Blue, Brown and Fancy, full piece price 6c,

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 3½c

2,900 yards dark wave frame Seersucker Gingham, the can't fade kind, for dresses, stripes and plaids, worth 10c any day,

MILL END SALE PRICE..... 4½c

100 piece Haviland French China, beautifully decorated in three colors and gold, value \$39.00,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$24
China Night Lamps, 50c values,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	25c
8 piece Glass Water Sets, value 75c,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	50c
75c, \$1.00 and \$1 25 Jardinières,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	50c
100 piece English Underglazed Dinner Sets, value \$7.50,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	\$5 98

2 quart Granite Coffee Pots, value 30c,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	19c
2 quart Granite Stew Pan, with Covers, 25c values,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	15c
Vinyl Clothes Wringers, value \$1.50 each,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	98c
Large Willow Clothes Hamper, value \$1.50,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	\$1.19
The Electric Washing Machine, made of the best Virginia White Cedar, welded wire hoop, worth \$3.75,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	\$2.98

30x60 Moquette Rugs, value \$2 00,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	\$1.21
50 pair Lace Curtains, extra size, value \$1 25,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	.98c

1,000 yards of dark and light Outing Flannels, the full piece price 64c.

MILL END SALE PRICE.....34c

Very Choice designs in the dainty shades of pink and blue Outing Flannel, extra fleece and fast colors, worth 8c in any store.

MILL END SALE PRICE.....5c

Export Flannels, a real copy of the 50c French Flannel, design in all the new bourreuted styles, judge this lot on our counter, double the price.

MILL END SALE PRICE.....74c

2,000 yards of Handsome high art-Cotton Eiderdown, for bath robes, coming jackets, baby cloaks, etc., etc, by all odds this lot of goods, direct from the mills, are the choicest fashions ever shown. In the the full piece they cost 35c.

MILL END SALE PRICE.....12 1/2c

A full case of good quality of plain white Domest for underwear and many other uses, while the flannel lasts,

MILL END SALE PRICE.....3 1/2c

Ladies, Take Special Notice—Read this critically: 1000 dozen colored Tennis Flannel Skirts, fancy border and edge, full size and worth 35c,

MILL END SALE PRICE.....19c

Children's heavy fleeced Black Hose, 5 to 9 1/2.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	9c
Ladies heavy Fleeced Black Hose, 12 1/2c value.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	8c
Ladies' Fast Black Hose all sizes.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	5c
Ladies 40 gauge fleeced Hose, 35c values.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	19c
Ladies' ribbed Wool Hose, black, 22c value.	
MILL END SALE PRICE 2 pairs for.....	35c
Men's Nat. ral Wool Sox, also blacks, 25c value,	
MILL END SALE PRICE, 2 pair.....	35c
Men's heavy Wool Sox, 35c and 39c values,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	25c
Men's Tan Half Hose and Black and Tan,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	8c
Children's Wool Mittens, 5 to 7 years, 12 1/2 value,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	9c
Ladies Double Mittens, 35c quality.....	19c

Ladies' long sleeve Jersey Ribbed 17c Vests,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	124c
Ladies' Scarlet Wool Jersey Pants, \$1.00 quality,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	75c
Ladies' Grey Natural Wool Underwear, \$1 00 quality,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	75c
Men's 75c Grey Shirts and Drawers,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	35c
Children's Heavy Fleeced Underwear, 25c quality,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	19c
Men's Camels' Hair \$1.00 Underwear,	
MILL END SALE PRICE	88c

3 cakes Egg White Soap, with photo, value 25c.	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	18c
Cuticura Soap, value 25c.....	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	19c
Mennon's Talcum Powder, 25c quality,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	14c
Best 100 yard Spool Cotton.	
MILL END SALE PRICE, per doz.....	36c
Ladies' Solid Sterling Silver Thumb, worth 25c,	
MILL END SALE PRICE.....	15c

We shall sell at prices dictated by the stranger, who will be here personally. Mill Ends of Cambric and Taffeta Dress Linings at prices heretofore unknown. Surprises will await you on every hand. Prints and Muslins will demand your attention at such prices that you will gladly buy a double portion. It will be a pulling down of prices such as Canton has never approached—a perfect avalanche of bargains such as you will never forget. Remember the date of opening, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9th, at 8:30 a. m., and continuing through the week. Tell everybody that this is the greatest of all sales.

**FOR THE
PEOPLE.**